CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY HORNIMAN, 1913-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 69 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
March		
24th "	CHINA	7,952
6th April "	NARKUNDA X	16,118
20th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
[illegible] "	EGYPT	7,941
[illegible] "	MACEDONIA	10,512
20th "	MANTUA X	10,902
4th May	MOREA	10,890
11th "	KALYAN†	8,987
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th "	NALDERA X	15,824

† MANTUA X NALDERA MALWA — Through steamers from Australia.
NARKUNDA Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8246
6th April	NEVASA†	9,071
18th May	LASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd March	BANDRA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
23rd "	NEVASA	Karachi direct
27th "	BARALA	Karachi & Bushch
27th "	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.

Forms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 112.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Tokushima Maru	J. Yechigaveu	5968	7th Mar.	22nd Mar.
Tensuga Maru	Y. Masuzumi	6988	12th Mar.	23
Morroka B	Takiguchi	469	31st Mar.	15th Apr.
Awa Maru	N. Narui	6028	6th Apr.	21st Apr.

For frieght and passage apply to
K. ARIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad. Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat. Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	.....	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	29,90,890
Reserve Fund	.....	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capial Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issueed on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	6,33,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS —Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	.....	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-22	...	59,75,150

HEAD OFFICE:
82-86, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changshun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 112.

BANKING.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY.
WITH Rs. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22. BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
C. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
BEA and CO.,
Managing Agents.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
131, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 5,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents,
389 Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

FIR
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Sharein rlers and Managers.

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
5/1, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel No. 2710. Telegraphic "Lodge"
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL
accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—6
1st Class	.. 75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	.. 50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	.. 40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasis Bridge, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Rly. and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi Slucies.
For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER CYLINDERS AND LARGE PULLEY.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Parel, Morarji Goculdas Mill compound, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the Insurance office concerned:—
Two copper cylinders both weighing about 28 cwts. slightly damaged suitable for sizing machine, also one cast iron large pulley.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 25th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 stylish rubber tyred vis-a-vis with showy brown Arab Horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS OF CORRUGATED IRONS AT COOPERAGE CAMP, NEAR BANDSTAND AND HUTS IN MARINE LINES CAMP.
Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Cooperage near Bandstand the following:—
About four S. P. Huts cook houses and bathing places.
Also Huts in Marine Lines Camp at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Huts Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Four cook houses washing place latrines, 2 Huts, stove, segregation camp.
The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)
for Military Camp, Motor Garages, temporary sheds, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of No. 19, Marine Lines, very valuable and made to order household furniture by Roberts, glass crockery and silver were, telesscopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboard with mirror and cupboards, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamp, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich carpets, rich water colours and oil paintings, rich door curtains, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double bed-steads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glasses, reclining sofas, and easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, tables, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of R. Peterson Brown, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOM SUNDRIES, BOSE SPRING, SLUBBING TUBES, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th int. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
On account and risk of Messrs. Jacob and Co.
2 cases slubbing tubes.
On account and risk of Messrs. Mahamad Oomar Abdullamiyan and M. A. Brothers.
33 cases loom sundries.
2 cases bose spring.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUBBING TUBES, ROVING TUBES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co. Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following:—
4 cases slubbing tubes.
4 cases roving tubes
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 701 BAGS GOWAR (ANIMAL'S FOOD).
SUIT NO. 423 OF 1922.
Damji Hansraj vs. Tekchand Nayavatmm.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Dana Bunder near Masjid Bridge next to Shivji Cooverji Building the following:—
About 701 Bags Gowar (animal's food).
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Banchhordas and Co., or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba above Wesleyan Church, Colaba, valuable and handsome house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils,, etc., etc.,
The property of W. Ferguss, Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNET & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—
30 Cases 40 to 50 dozen in a case under wear Black, White and coloured size 28 to 36.
1 case British cotton elastic canvas brown, white and black.
1 case Kropp razors shemedy sticks and paste.
4 cases coppered steel sofa springs.
2 cases corn flour.
1 case Reading Gem biscuits
2 cases perfumery.
24 new Molle typewriters.
About 130 pairs ladies and children shoes.
4 Oxygen gas cylinders.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—TYPISTS for immediate employment those who can work on Oliver only need apply. Apply personally to Messrs. LITTLE AND CO., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications.
A 12488

WANTED—English and Hindi knowing CLERK for a film company, Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply sharp stating salary, etc., to Box No. 7869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3173

WANTED—Expert LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER by important European firm of Engineers. Good salary and permanent post offered to fully qualified applicants. Apply Box No. 7855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12478

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced SUB-EDITOR for an upto date progressive English Daily in Bangalore City. Salary according to qualifications. Apply for particulars to THE CHAIRMAN, Karnataka News Paper Syndicate, Bangalore City.
A R3181

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for an Up-country Linseed Oil Mill. Preference to those knowing linseed purchases and oil sales. Parsee prefered. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3175

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accidext Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR by the Poona City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60—5—100 per month, plus Rs. 10 as cycle allowance. Only those who have passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination, should apply to the Health Officer, Poona City Municipality, before the 26th instant, with copies of testimonials, etc. (Sd.) KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA, Health Officer, P. C. M.
A 12453

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY offers services as NURSE or COMPANION for voyage in return for passage home in March or April. Apply Box No. 7842 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3129

AN ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER, aged 39 years having 19 years experience in East Africa, now seeks employment in India as cashier, accountant or book-keeper. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3165

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637.
C R3155

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1608, Winter Road, Malaban Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

MATHERAN CAIRNMORE TO LET—For hot season fully furnished Drawing and dining room with 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms attached. Apply D. P. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay.
C R2188

TO BE LET—OFFICES in a newly built property near Hornby Road, at Gunbow Street next to fire bridgade. Electric lift and fittings provided. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & Co., Khadak, or S. R. Bottlewala & Co., Hornby Road.
C R3176

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay 3.
C R3064

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—GODOWN, vicinity fort, Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 7847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 12450

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
JA R3117

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very decent VIS-A-VIS, good as new Cee Springs. Apply M. A. VAKIL, Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank.
J R3141

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—50 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL RUSTON PROCTOR ENGINE with self-starter, complete with pipe connection and tanks, etc., and 12 five bearing Platt Bros. GINS, all in working order. For price and other particulars please write to MANAGER, Shri Gajanan Gin Factory, Lonar (Buldana).
G R3171

WANTED.—One set WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete; and two Lathes 6 and 8 feet long, screw cutting and self acting. Apply with full particulars to: The Secretary. The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
R3107

FOR SALE.—Four RICHARDS POPPS TEXIMATERS, all in sound condition. Apply for rates, etc., to the MANAGING AGENTS. THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Parel Tank Road, Behind Old Government House, Bombay.
K C12373

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 280. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
M W

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 17000 maunds available at Diwanganj G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maunds including customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Heir Apparent BHOPAL.
T R12327

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

A new time table will come into force from the 1st April, 1922, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains will be approximately the same with the following exceptions:—

No. 19 Down Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 7/50 instead of 7/55 a.m.

No. 22 Up Poona Express will leave Poona at 18/0 instead of 15/0 o'clock and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 22/45.

A new Express train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will commence running between Bombay and Madras from 1st April 1922, to the following timings:

35 DOWN.

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8/30
Poona	Arr.	13/10
	Dep.	13/40
Raichur	Arr.	4/0
	Dep.	4/25
Madras	Arr.	21/0

36 UP.

Madras	Dep.	7/0
Raichur	Arr.	23/50
	Dep.	0/15
Poona	Arr.	15/0
	Dep.	15/30
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	20/15

Mail fares will be charged by these trains over the G. I. P. Railway.

For full particulars see the sheet Timetables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March, 1922.
C12503

TENDERS.

SALE OF PROVISION ARTICLES.

THE Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Old Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay has the following articles in stock which are offered for sale.

		Approximate quantity.	
1.	Oxo	1 lbs.	274
2.	Soup ...	,,	288
3.	Benger's Food ,,		2,475
4.	Glaxo	,,	2,699
5.	Mustard Europe ,,		242
6.	Chocolate fancy ,,		11
7.	Dates (Dried fruits)		11,960
8.	Essence of Ginger beer ...	,,	1,820
9.	Citric acid ...	,,	7,439
10	Garlic	tons	72 Mds. 18-1/2.
11.	Ginger ...	,,	4 ,, 11-1/4.

2. Interested parties are requested to inspect samples of items 1 to 6 and 10 to 11 in the Bombay Castle and 7, 8 and 9 at Grain Depot Mazagaon and submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday, the 27th instant quoting rates per lb. for items 1 to 9 and per 100 lbs. for the remaining two items, and stating the quantity of each they are prepared to purchase.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot. Co. Bombay.
Bombay Castle.
behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
20-3-1922.
C12433

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVERCRAFT.

THREE TRANPORT BARGES are available for immediate disposal. For particulars apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort.
C12179

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LAUNCH in good condition. Apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Nicol Road, Fort.
C12346

MILLARS' TIMBER & TRADING CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
Fort, BOMBAY.

ARE sole selling Agents for POLLOCK'S SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

A large stock is always available and full sets of spare parts kept for immediate delivery.
C12452

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and a capable DRAUGHTSMAN and a neat TRACER Pay Rs. 130—10—180 and Rs. 70—6—100 respectively.

Applications with copies of certificates should reach the undersigned before the 27th March, 1922.

J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
Materials District,
Bombay Development Department.
C12480 Matunga.

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett, and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922 to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 13th of March, 1922.
C12432

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.,
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required under Rule 36 (2) made under Section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) that all persons having any claims against the above Stores should notify their claims in writing to the undersigned within two (2) months from the date of this notice.

B. R. DHARADHAR,
Liquidator,
The Bombay Co-operative Stores, Ltd.
Bombay.
13, Navi Wady,
Dady Sett's Agiary Street,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.
12502

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1922 the rates for parcels, specie, Treasure and copper coin at present appearing in paras 107 and 108 (a) and 155 respectively of the Coaching Guide No. 210 will be revised. The existing concession rates appearing under para 108 (b) of the same Coaching Guide will however continue to apply to Betel or pan leaves, butter in tins, etc. at owner's risk.

The revised rates for parcels will also apply to passengers luggage.

For full particulars, see printed circulars at stations.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th March, 1922. C12309

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned against dealing with Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., or any other person whatsoever in respect of a Hoondi for Rs. 2,500 drawn by Mr. Mahomed Ali Sharafalli on 8th February, 1922 and payable 60 days after date, to our client Mr. G. D. Khairulla, or order as the said Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co., have illegally failed to pay consideration for the said Hundi.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Solicitors for G. D. Khairulla & Co.
C12496

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3518 of 1920.

NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff.
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants

Suit No. 1170 of 1921.

NATHMAL HEMRAJ .....Plaintiff.
versus.
KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and Others .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Judges Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifth day of August, 1921 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1922, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. (1).

Properties at Lady Jamsedji Road.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements thereon, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay or in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of and Revenue under Old No 243, New Nos. C1 D E & E 1/3912, Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey Nos. 6A, 7, 8, and 8A,/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4304 (7) and (8) and Street Nos 664 F and G which premises are bounded on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Raoji Jaoley, on the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhasker Jaoley, on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by the property of Hareshawar Mahadev Pandit secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure since redeemed containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the collector of land Revenue under Old No. 243 New No. C/3912, Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey No. 6/1445 and by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4304 (6) and Street No. 664 E. and which premises are bounded, on the West by the property of Ramkrishna Ravji Jaoly on the North by the property of Vinayek Sadanand Joshi firstly described on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the South by a Common passage and beyond that by the property of Vishwanath Madan.

Lot No 2.

Property at Manmala Tank Road.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and sheds standing thereon and also together with cocoa and other three standing and growing thereon, situate at Manmala Tank Road. Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5255 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 85 New No. 3626 old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 1/1418 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4159 (1) 4159 (3) and 4159 (5) 4161 and street Nos. 520, 520 (b) and 520 (d) and 522 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Manmala Tank Road on or towards the West and South by the Property of the Bombay Woolen Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and on or towards the North by the property of Pedro Francisco DeSouza.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1922.
(Sd.) B. F. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C12394

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all share business of our clients Messrs. METAL MERCHANTS CO., done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921, and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921 and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has recommenced dealing in shares from the beginning of this month. The public are hereby informed that our clients have nothing to do with any such business in shares which may be done by under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta on and after the 30th day of July 1921.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1921.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Metal Merchants Co.
C14492

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order 5, rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE ASSITANT COMMISSIONER BARAMANDAL AT ALMORA

DISTRICT ALMORA.
Suit No. 238 of 1921.

Major General Robert Wheeler of Jalna Almora District U. P. ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
1. Lokumal Odhib Dass, 2, Munshi Inait Hussein, 3. Rambhai Sawairam Dhole and 4. Bhan Balaji Mundi Trading as "Lokumal Inait Hussein & Co., Commission Agents Crawford Market, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To
All the 4 defendant dwelling at Crawford Market, Bombay.

WHEREAS Major General R. Wheeler has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 539-13-3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 18th day of April, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of March, 1922.

S. S. NEHRU, I.C.S.,
Assistant Commissioner,
Almora.

NOTES 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
C12504

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO,
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks' Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Roserie, bangles, toys, glassware, cards, M. starch, socks, glass needles, piecegoods, sample ties, paints, empty bottles, tubes, beans, cowries, cotton seed, cocoanuts, almonds, sugar samples, castor seed, hoops, skins, carpets, corset, ash plates, personal effects, iron tanks, leather goods, anchor, whisky, cinema films, matches, machinery, galv. sheets.
47 cases glass bangles.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES PERSIAN CARPETS AND 106 BALES WOOL DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER LANDED EX. S. S. "WARORA" (UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, The B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned the abovementioned goods on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Salewarehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922, at 9 a.m. S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 411-413, 399-401, Case Nos. 151, 154, Nagdevi Street.
Also at 9-45 a.m.
Building St. No. 1, 222-238, 214-220, 4, Case No. 60, Soparibag Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.
Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycopper

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST AND SECOND KAMATIPURA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand and Co., the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Adam Haji Abubaker, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th June 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part on SATURDAY the 25th of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3443 New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3022, and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1063 Street Nos. 33-144 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Morarjee Khimji on or towards the West by the property of Maulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the north of Kamathipura Second Street and on or towards the South by Kamathipura First Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 26TH MARCH 1922. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) KHAMBHALA HILL ULTAMOND NO. 6 BILLIMORIA BUILDING NEAR KEMP & CO., WALKESHAWAR.

Auction sale of very strong latest designed teak and blackwood specially made highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table dining armchairs fancy satin lined complete drawing room suits marble top table teak and black wood sideboard cabinet, corner cabinets, American Master key Roll top tables, Revolving office arm chairs, teak wood writing desk arm and armless chairs, chest of drawer, hat stand an Iron bed-stead, almyrah, towel rack, New table fan, velvet piled galicha, carpets, meat safe, dirty cloth basket rick glass plated brass, and crockery wares.

Messrs. GANDHI ant Co., Auctioneers will sell by Poblic Anction on SUNDAY, the 26th of March 1922 at at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.: Special made rich teak and blackwood, highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table dining arm-chairs meat safe, dumb waiter, fancy satined lined drawing room complete suit, chesterfield sofa and chair, marble top table, latest designed mahogonised side board cabinets, teak and blak wood teapoys, American Master key roll top table, Revolving office arm-chair writing tables, arm and armless chairs, chest of drawers, dressing table, hand and umberella stand, specially made to order double wooden cot, Iron bed stead glass door cup boards, almyrahs, teopays, towel racks, New table fan, velvet piled galicha, dirty cloth basket, rick, glass brass, and crockery wares.

Property of Mr. N. C. Bhavanani and others.

Catlogues will be published.

Goods will be on view three days before the date of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 500 CHAVAS PEARLS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Arab Abdulla Takri and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Panachand Ramchand:—

1 packet rich pearls about 500 chavas.

The above will be on view one day before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and delivery taken within 3 days.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3499.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE GIRGAUM KNOWN AS "GANPATI BHAWAN".

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of December 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 225 square yards together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kandawady Lane Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 307 New No. B/2069, Old Survey No. . . . New Survey No. C 7730 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage called Akalkot Lane, on or towards the West by the passage called Akalkot Lane, on or towards the South by the passage known Akalkot Lane and beyond that by the property of Dewkabai wife of Dharsi Ramji and also of Nanalal Parbhuram and on or towards the North by the Kandawady Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 762-762A and Street Nos. 25-29.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri Solicitor at his office in Great Western Buildings Bake House Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

AU... SA... OF UNCLAIMED LUG-
G...O... A... ARCELS AT VICTORIA
T...D... I. P. RAILWAY.
Co. ... ns from the G. I. P. Ry.,
of ... lway Act No. IX of. 1890
Me... d CO., will sell by Public
DAY WEDNESDAY
the and TO-MORROW
THURSDAY, the 23rd instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. goods, twist, yarn, cases of mill machinery, shoes, leathr, slippers, English and Indian Medicines, Kodak Cameras, silver trinkets and old watches and spectacles, bags of cardamums, taxi meters, brushes, office clock, one big iron oil engine tank, brass and copperware, trunks and boxes, trousers press ,old clothing, grain, stone curios, soaps, kegs of paint, technical books, cases of glass chimneys, one case indigo, bicycles raw wool, sewing machine and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Raj Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 Tons Moulmein Selected First Class Teak squares sizes above 15 ft. and 10 ft., 8 to 14 ft. and 6 to 14 feet.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneer

Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

Cinema Majestic

tram terminus Girgaum
Four shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT
The biggest selig serial of the year.
THE VANISHING TRAILS
THIRD INSTALMENT
Featuring
DARING—DASHING—THUNDERING
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
BEAUTIFUL—FASCINATING
MARY ANDERSON

HE "STAR"

Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE !!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS

(A story of stories from the Book of Books ! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Picture Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—2nd. Instalment—Last Five Parts. together with
A Double Variety Programme
by
(1) The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI
and also by
(2) The World's Greatest Magician
The Great Carlton
See
Carlton himself in a series of Tricks
Carlton himself in Challenge Handcu and Escape Tests.
DONT MISS THIS TREBLE TREAT.

Daily 4 shows—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10 30.
Daily Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 & 10-30
On Special Request
The whole subject of "JOSEPH"—full II Parts—will be shown on THURSDAY the 23rd. March in 3 o'clock SPECIAL LADIES SHOW especially for "ZANANA" Ladies of the KHOJA, Memon and Muhamadan ommunities Special 'Ladies" Staff enga ed for the show—No males will be allowed in this show,
No Increase in Prices.
Bombay Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this picture a week more
"Juggler or Jadunath"
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

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To-Night at ... p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARL... MUSICAL Co.
"THE SCAMPS"
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only
MADAN THEATRES Ld. presents.
The Screen's Greatest Romantic Players
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"UNDER SUSPICION"
"UNDER SUSPICION"
A Five Act METRO All Star Series Play Stirring Scenes—Gripping Episodes.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
ALICE BRADY
in her latest Comedy.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"THE PARADISE OF HE...
An Oriental Adventure in 5 ... depicting,
Love—Jealousy and Court Intrigue,
ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR.
ORIENTAL DANCES.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Wed., 22nd March, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.
Mukanayak.
Saturday, 25th, March 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
Mrichhakatik.
Sunday, 26th, March, 1922, at 3 p. m.
Shaha—Shivaji.

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FOR
BORE WELLS.

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CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatiem, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere.

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GANDHI CALENDER 4 As.

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from any trouble Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Ext a. Ask for free particulars to
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep B 241

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

COTTON.
(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. American Good demand	11 00
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakel	18 25
New York 11 a.m.	May 18 70
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 17 43
	Oct. 16 96
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 16 04
	July 16 81

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

Months	To day's price
March	10 54
April	10 35
May	10 40
June	10 32
July	10 27
August	10 16
September	10 00
October	9 98
November	9 80
December	9 74
January	9 63
February	9 59

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

Months	To-day's price
March	17 20
April	17 36
May	17 50
June	17 65
July	17 78
Aug.	17 90
Sept.	17 85
Oct	18 00
Nov	18 05

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 20th

Months	To day's Prices
Mar.	16 67
May	17 00
July	17 23
Oct.	16 85

Future at New York

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	10 54
May	10 49
July	10 27
Oct.	9 90

Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.W. Liverpool.

London, Mar. 20th

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 3 8 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4 14 9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Quiet

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20th

Months.	To-day's Price.
March	10 42
April	—
May	10 30
June	—
July	10 16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 79
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 2 th.

Fine G. Sengal, Good	6 75
" " Fully Good	7 15
" " Fine	7 55
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 20
" " Fully Good	8 60
" " Fine	9 00
" Broach, Good	8 75
" Fully Good	9 15
" Fine	9 55
" Scinde, Good	9 65
" Fully Good	7 05
" Fine	7 45

COTTON.

New York, Mar. 20th.

Second Bills	4 37 62

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 20th

On London in Paris	48 60
In Germany	1335 00
In Italy	86 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 72
Christiania	23 06
Amsterdam	11 59
Switzerland	22 49
Belgium	—
Petrograd	—

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 17th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	45 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	144

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl-May, Sellers	£ 29
Tone Quiet only slow demand	
SAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Mar.-Apl. Sellers	35/3
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug. Value	36 7/8
Telegraphic transfers	—
Bar silver spot Quiet	

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Mar. 21st

Bank Telegraphic	1 3 9 32
Bank Demand	1 3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 5/8
Fcs. Demand	256
American Dollars	364
Hongkong Dollars	147
Shanghai	—
Japan	170
Singapore	132 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m. Mar. 21st.

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	76 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-80	70 0 0
Teelseed Black	86 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	—
Mowrasced	7 8 0
Barley	44 0 0
Castorseeds	51 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	27 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 12 0
Linseed May	14 4 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—

Ready. Bail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	10 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—
Teelseed, Black	—
Teelseed, Gajar 80-80	—
Poppyseed, White	—
Groundnuts	—
Jawa	—
Mowrasced	—
Barley	—
Castorseeds	—
Cotton Seed Ready Dilovery	5 6 0

MAZGAON COTTON DEPOT.

On Monday morning the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, invited a number of cotton merchants of all communities at Messent Road at their Sewree-Mazagon Estate. About 75 gentlemen dealing in cotton trade responded the invitation to see the New Cotton Depot at Mazagon.

This depot is now under construction; when complete it will provide covered accommodation for 1,335,000 bales of cotton, and uncovered accommodation for over 939,000 bales with provision for future extension for 300,000 bales under cover and 148,000 bales on open jethas. The depot will cover an area of some 432,500 square yards lying between the Port Trust Railway main line and the Harbour Branch line of the G. I. P. Railway. The sidings and stations serving the depot will lie immediately west of the main line. There will be in all sixteen stations, each 250 feet long; the arrival stations being on the north and the departure stations for the docks on the south. The Harbour Branch Railway will be raised and bridged over three roads providing wide exits on to Reay Road. It is proposed to build a high level station on the Harbour Branch Railway near the central road, to provide cotton merchants with easy access to the depot from the Fort. There will be two main roads running north and south, one 70 feet, the other 50 feet in width, four main cross roads, three of which will be 80 feet and one 50 feet wide, while accommodation roads, 40 feet wide, will be provided between each line of godowns or jethas. The godowns are to be built of ferro-concrete, and will be 104 by 40 by 30 feet clear storage space with a maximum capacity of 7,500 bales each (when piled 18 high) provided with automatic sprinklers inside and fire hydrants outside the godowns.

Jethas will be raised one foot above the adjoining road level and will each take 4,740 bales (piled 12 high) provided with fire service alongside the road in front. Ample area has been reserved for offices and other buildings required by the trade.

The total estimated cost of the depot including contingencies and Engineering is Rs. 1,70,00,000. The work should be completed by September, 1923.

There will be 178 godowns in all, each providing clear storing space 104ft. in length by 40ft. wide and 30ft. high to take stacks of 18 cotton bales; height of stack being 25ft. Bales will be stacked in two rows of 16ft. width each leaving 8ft. wide clear working space between the stacks, throughout the whole length from door to door. Full capacity of one godown stacked 18 high is 7,500 bales. Storing capacity in lots of different marks, including waste spaces is 4,500 bales. Bales in godowns are stacked by electric energy which calculates much cheaper than manual labour apart from saving of accident.

It should be mentioned that the overhead electrical gear (manufactured by Messrs. Herbert Morris, Ltd.) were supplied by Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., of Churchgate Street.

The guests retired after an inspection lasting about two hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 20th

Mean of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.824
Temperature of Air	degrees.	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72 4
Dew Point	"	68.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88.1
Minimum do do	"	73.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N.N.W. N.NE N.W
Movement of Wind do	miles	180

A Delhi message of March 21 says:—The camp offices of the Army headquarters will close here on the following dates:—Adjutant-General's Branch, 27th; General Staff, 28th; Quarter-Master-General's Branch, 29th, and the Military Secretary's Branch, 30the March.—(A. P.).

IF FOOD DISAGREES TAKE BISURATED MAGNESIA.

If you suffer from indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, acidity or other stomach trouble, just take Bisurated Magnesia and forget the meaning of digestive pain. Most forms of digestive trouble are due to too much acid in the stomach and fermentation of the food. Bisurated Magnesia corrects this by instant neutralisation of the acid. That's why it succeeds and why so many thousands praise it. You should try it, too; it's the one thing you can depend upon—*and the one thing you MUST have* if you're to look forward to your meals instead of dreading them. There's nothing else "just as good" as Bisurated Magnesia, so, when you go to your chemist to buy it, look carefully on the wrapper for the trade-mark word "BISMAG." It's *Bisurated* Magnesia you want when food upsets your stomach and this is what you get when you see the word "BISMAG."

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Every Mother
no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority of all that touches baby's welfare and contains clear and informative article:—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfaction. The care of the Nurshing Mother, etc., etc.

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Mrs. ———

will be pleased to receive a copy of the "Allenburys" booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

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They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA."

RIFF-RAFFS AT PESHAWAR

DISTURBANCES DURING PRINCES VIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, March 20.

In consequence of intimidation and violence offered to Government servants and supporters in Peshawar on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of subsequent exhibitions of hostility to Government servants the looting of the Income-tax staff on the 16th instant, certain arrests were effected in the Peshawar City on the 18th and 19th instant to check the spread of lawlessness. In view of the impossibility of protecting Government servants during the discharge of their duties in Peshawar City, the Post and Telegraph Office serving the City have been closed. Arrests of 16th instant were followed by demonstrations by the sympathisers with the arrested persons in the course of which stones were thrown at the police who were compelled to have recourse to baton charges on several occasions to disperse the crowds. No disturbances accompanied the arrests effected on the 19th instant. During His Royal Highness visit as the result of violence and threats, the closure of all shops in the city was brought about for two days. A number of persons were forcibly prevented from witnessing His Royal Highness' entry into the city for the purpose of receiving the provincial address. Jeers and curses were flung at gentlemen returning from the ceremony. Attempts were made to break up the booths etc. erected for the provincial mela and decorations were torn down by bands of roughs. The most serious of all was the molestation to which Government supporters in general and service pensioners in particular were subjected. One ex-Indian officer actually having his face blackened by the city riff-raff. As the result of the action taken by the authorities and the policy now being pursued, the situation is well under control and the city is now quiet though some time must elapse before normal conditions are restored.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

TOUR IN N.W. FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, March 20.

The Press representatives invited by the Commander-in-Chief to tour in the N. W. Frontier arrived in Peshawar on the night of the 16th instant. The party consists of six journalists:—Mr. Sandbrook of the "Englishman" Calcutta, Mr. Cunningham of the "Advocate of India," Bombay, Mr. Brock of the "Daily Express" Madras, Mr. Krishnaram Mehta of the "Leader" Allahabad, Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Associated Press of India. The party is conducted by Major J. S. Whiteworth of the General staff Army Headquarters who possesses extensive experience of the frontier tribes and their country. On the 19th the party visited the Khyber Pass and went up as far as the new Afghan boundary line. On the way the party halted at Jamrud and inspected the fort which was built by the Shikhs in 1835. The party then proceeded to Khyber pass. They saw on the way Bagiari and Maund forts. On both sides of the Khyber road were seen the rockface works and embankments for the projected Khyber railway. At the ninth mile from Jamrud the fort of Ali Musjid was reached where General Sambrown fought a battle with Afghans in 1879. At Landi Ketal fort which has a big garrison Brigadier General Holdwich met the party and conducted them to Michikandas post thence to Landi Khana near which is drawn the boundary line between British India and Afghanistan. The General in an interesting conversation explained the tribal situation and in a most genial manner answered all enquiries of the representatives of the press. The party on their return journey was entertained at Peshawar in the evening on Monday. At Peshawar the journalists saw General Sir George Barrow, who invited them to put any questions on which they desired information. Replying to one of the queries Sir George said, that among frontier tribes Zakka Khels were the only tribe that did not like the construction of the Khyber Railway at one time but now they had been freely offering themselves as labourers on the construction works. The party on Monday evening left Peshawar for Kohat.

PRINCE ARRIVES IN COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, March 21.

H. M. S. "Renown" with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here early this morning. Landing takes place at 10 o'clock when there will be a State drive through Colombo and suburbs.

A Lucknow message of March 21st says the case against one hundred persons who stand charged with various offences in connection with Chauri Chaura Tragedy begins to-morrow (A. P.)

A branch of the Allahabad Bank was opened at Rangoon on the 20th inst. thus making thirteen banks now in all in Rangoon (A.P.).

A Press communique says that 55½ lakhs had been collected up to 16th March of total revised land revenue demand of 60 lakhs for year in Guntur district. (A. P.)

A press communique says that an attempt was made by the so-called volunteers from Krishna and Godaveri districts to assume control of Munargadi Car festival on 13th instant. Some 50 of them arrived clad in uniform but were arrested by the district officials who let them go the next morning on promise that they would behave properly in future. The festival consequently passed off well. (A.P.)

ENCOURAGING INDIAN SHIPPING.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in moving the resolution in the Council of State on giving Indian Shipping companies an opportunity of quoting for the carriage of Government and Railway materials and to give them preference if their quotation is approximate, in the course of his speech said:—

I think it will be accepted on all hands that each nation has a natural desire to have its own Mercantile Marine and wherever they have no Mercantile Marine, these nations have by the grants of subsidies, bounties and other concessions tried their best to create such mercantile marine, and that is a justifiable action. The object of having a mercantile marine of its own is that the country or the nation may have full control over the transport of its imports and exports. If it has no mercantile marine of its own, but has to depend upon other countries for the transhipment of their imports and exports, the nation will be at the mercy of that country. The other advantage, of having a mercantile marine is that it opens out new career for the youth of the country. Speaking for India, we have so few careers open to our countrymen that it would be advisable that this new career should be opened to them by the creation of a mercantile marine. I think there will be no difference of opinion as regards the necessity of each country having its own mercantile marine, and where there is none, it should by the grant of subsidies, create it. That other countries have been doing this kind of work, can be seen by a reference to the history of Japan or the United States.

GRANTING OF SUBSIDIES.

All these countries have passed laws for granting subventions or for making it obligatory that coastal traffic should be carried in their own boats. Almost all countries, excepting England, have reserved their coasting traffic to their own ships. England has not felt the necessity of taking that action because it has practically the monopoly, of not only her own coastal traffic, but a greater portion of the coastal traffic of the British Empire. She has, therefore, not found it necessary to have restrictions by statute. Yet we find that a Committee, appointed only recently, said that "there is a strong feeling among Eastern Lines of Steamers that the Indian Coasting traffic be reserved for British ships." The feeling there is growing that even in Indian costs no other foreign ships should be allowed to carry on the costal traffic. If that is the feeling of Britain, naturally the feeling of India would be that the coasting traffic should be reserved primarily for Indian Shipping Companies and secondarily for British Shipping Companies. Where it was not possible, in the beginning, for countries to have their mercantile marine, attempt were made to create such mercantil marine by the granting of subventions. Japan lays down "Navigation subsidies will be paid at the rate of 25 sens per 1,000 knots navigated per ton of the gross tonnage in respect of vessels having a gross tonnage of 1,000 tons and a maximum speed of 10 knots per hour."

That is one of the subsidies of Japan. Other countries have also given similar or different kinds of subsidies so that the mercantile marine that is in existence may not be killed by the competition of other countries. My resolution does not ask for any such concessions. It will be quite proper for India to ask for such concessions, that time may come later on. As it is, evidence is being collected by the Fiscal Commission on this point, and some gentlemen connected with shipping companies have given evidence on this subject. Perhaps we may await the report of the Fiscal Commission before we ask for any concessions.

It may be asked. "Cannot Indian companies compete with other companies and fight their way out? Unfortunately, they cannot.

NEW COMPANIES KILLED BY COMPETITION.

That new companies are and can be killed by competition by old established companies can easily be proved by a reference to the Companies that have been taken into liquidation during the last few years. There are three ways of doing this. The old existing companies give rebates. So far there is nothing objectionabe. But rebates are allowed to accumulate and one of the conditions of the rebate is that the shipper does not at any stage ship with any other company. If the shipper transfers his custom to other companies the accumulated amount of rebate is forfeited. That is one way. A second way is by conference. Big steamer companies will take into conference smaller companies only when they find it is absolutely impossible to crush the latter. It is only then that they take the smaller companies into conference Till that is done, it is very difficult for a new line to get any business The third way is by refusing space to shippers even when there is sufficient space to carry goods. They will say "you have not dealt with us." So we went give you any space." These are the way by which the old established companies can and do their best to kill competition. All these three ways are, under the American Act considered illegal. We have no such act. It is because these three methods can be used to kill the smaller Indian Shipping companies that we want a sort of guarantee that whenever new shipping companies are started in India, they will receive fair treatment at the hands of Government. From Government we have every right to get all support to forward new industries and the shipping industry ought to be considered as one of the key industries of the country. That the Secretary of State from 1911-12 to 1917-18 for the carriage of Government Stores and freight paid by Government on Government stores is not a small one will be seen by a reference to the freight paid by the railway materials from England to India.

FREIGHT TO INDIAN COMPANIES.

It may be said that it is not possible to give any freight to Indian companies because it is the High Commissioner who makes the purchases on behalf of the Government of India in England and he can only place freight or arrange for freight in England with the English Companies The Stores purchase Committee appointed a few years ago have recommended that there should be a Director-General of Stores in India and he should be empowered to make all purchases, whether in India or in England, and if it was necessary to place orders in England it should be done through the Stores Branch of the Director-General of Stores. We know as a matter of fact that we have got a High Commissioner in England that he makes all purchases on behalf of the Government of India; there is a regular department there; and till the purchases are made through the Director-General of Stores in India I want the Government of India to send instructions to the High Commissioner, who, I believe, is directly under them now and not under the Secretary of State, that in placing orders for Government or Railway Stores, tenders from Indian Companies should be invited and that if their tenders are aproximately equal, they should be given preference. By giving to the Indian Companies freight from England, another sort of assistance would be given to such companies. It very often hapens that when Indian Companies take cargo from here to the Continent or England, they find it very difficult to get return cargoes and they have often to return in ballast. If an arrangement were made with the High Commissioner for cartering these boats for railway materials and other stores, these boats will not have to come in ballast, but come with loaded with Government materials.

CARRIAGE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

Now I refer to the question of the carriage of railway materials or cargo or coal from an Indian port to an Indian port. Coal to the extent of about 2,00,000 tons is being carried from Calcutta to Rangoon for the use of Burma Railway. The shipping company with which I am concerned offered to carry this coal and asked that they should be allowed to tender. They were promised but in the end they heard "the order has already been placed." We have not got any indication; we have not been told at what rate it has been placed, where it has been placed and with whom it is placed or whether any tenders were invited at all. It is therefore necessary, that Government should issue instructions to all departments concerned that wherever Government material or railway stores have to be carried, either from ports outside British India to Indian ports, or from one Indian port to another, tenders should be called for from Indian companies and wherever the quotations are approximately the same preference should be given to Indian Companies.

JAMSHEDI NAVROJ AND PARSIS.

The Parsis of Bombay on Tuesday observed the Jamshedi Navroj festival. The various Parsi institutions held large gatherings on the auspicious day at different places in the city. One of such gatherings was held at the Empress Theatre at 10 a.m. under the auspices of the Ratheshtar Mandal. There was a long and varied programme including music (specially composed for the occasion) and a short programme of exhibition of physical culture was finished with great success. Mr. B. S. Banaji gave a short and pithy discourse on "King Jamshid" in which he emphatically repudiated certain dogmatic theories spread by a section of Parsi scholars.

The exhibition of a film in which the drill of the newly-organised Parsi Battalion was included, marked the successful ending of the function.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM 1ST September 1921 to 28th February 1922.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand & Bank & Fixed Deposits, as at 1st September 1921.

	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fixed Feposit with the Central Bank of India Ltd.	2,00,000	0	0		
The Union Bank of India Ltd.	4,00,000	0	0		
The Bank of Morvi Ltd	2,00,000	0	0		
The Asoaka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., ...	4,00,000	0	0		
The Assar Virji Mills Ltd., ...	2,00,000	0	0		
The Indian Automibiles Ltd., ...	25,000	0	0		
The Khadi Bhandar	40,000	0	0		
IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH.					
The Union Bank of India Ltd., ...	2,63,385	8			
The Bank of India Ltd., ...	63,513	13	8		
The Bank of Baroda Ltd., ...	42,093	0	0		
The Central Bank of India Ltd., ...	7,026	5	7		
Cash in hand	139	2	6		
				18,41,157	14 4
THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.					
General Donation from 1st September 1921 to 28th February 1922	2,15,212	11	4		
Specific (earmarked)	40,000	0	0		
				2,55,212	11 4
Interest				32,458	0 8
Total Rs.				21,28,828	10 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

Further contribution on besides 2 lacs paid to All-India Congress Comittee from 1st September 1921 to 28th February 1922 ..				2,90,413	4 5
The Ahmedabad Mill labour's Union (earmarked donation)				25,000	0 0
The Indepentend				2,5000	0 0
The Bombay Provincial Congress Depressed Class				2,000	0 0
The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee ..				70,000	0 0
EXPENSES.					
Stationery	361	8	0		
Sundry Expenses	58	2	0		
Salaries	81	4	0		
Postage & Telegrams	8	11	3		
				509	9 3
CASH & INVESTMENT.					
Fixed Deposit with The Union Bank of India Ltd., ...	2,50,000	0			
The Bank of Baroda Ltd., ...	2,00,000	0	0		
The Bank of Morvi Ltd., ...	1,00,000	0	0		
The Central Bank of India Ltd., ...	2,00,000	0	0		
The Asoaka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., ...	2,00,000	0	0		
The Punjab National Bank Ltd., ...	1,00,000	0	0		
Loan to Khadi Bhandar	60,000	0	0		
Loan to Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee	3,00,000	0	0		
IN CURRENT A/C with-					
The Union Bank of India Ltd., ...	53,596	8	0		
The Central of India Ltd., ...	44,952	2	8		
The Bank of India Ltd., ...	54,563	4	5		
The Bank of Baroda	65,093	3	11		
The Bank of Morvi	1,00,186	13	5		
Cash in hand	13	12	3		
				17,28,405	1
Total Rs.				21,28,828	10 4

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with. We certify that in our opinion the above return of Receipts and Disbursements exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Fund kept by the Trustees of the above Congress Committee according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and as shown by the books we have examined the securities.

Bombay 10th March 1922.
C. H. Soparivalla & Co.,
Hon. Auditors.

Sd-Revashanker Jagjivan.
Sd-Velji Lukhamsi,
Sd-A. B. Godrej,

TRUSTEES OF THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.,
13/3/22.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

Mahaboo Alli, a Mohamedan ex-convict, was charged before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, by Deputy Inspector Sampson with personating a public servant and possessing a forged document and presenting it to Mr. Kanji, the cousin of Mr. Govindji Vassanji, on the 15th of March. The accused was undefended

At the outset Deputy Inspector said that on the 15th of March the accused went to the house of Mr. Kanji with a letter saying that it was from Mr. Govindji Vassanji and that he (Mr. Govindji) wanted Rs. 100 for his comforts. He, further, told him that he was the havildar of the Visapur Gaol.

Here the Magistrate said that they would have to call Mr. Govindji Vassanji to prove that he did not write the letter. Deputy Inspector Sampson said that Mr. Kanji could prove the letter. He was well familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Govindji Vassanji.

Magistrate: I can't entirely rely upon the evidence of Mr. Kanji. I must examine Govindji Vassanji. May I know when he will be released from the gaol? On Deputy Inspector Sampson saying that he would be released after four months. The Magistrate said:—Then, we will have to examine him on commission, we can't put the Government to extra expenditure. Have you called any evidence to show that the accused was in Visapur Gaol?

Deputy Inspector Sampson replied that the accused himself said that he was released lately. Again the Magistrate said that his mere statement was not enough. Some evidence would have to be called to prove the case. He inquired if he had written to the Gaol authorities about the man.

Mr. Sampson: No, Sir.

His Worship then said that he could not go on with the case under the circumstances. In a case like this Mr. Sampson should consult the Public Prosecutor.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Sampson said that he would call the Gaol Superintendent to prove that the accused was from the Visapur Gaol from which he was only lately released. Mr. Sampson said that they wanted to trace another man in connection with this case. He, therefore, applied for a short adjournment.

His Worship then said that the prosecution had to prove three points, viz., (1) that Govindji never wrote the letter; (2) that he was not havildar attached to the jail; and (3) that he presented this letter to Mr. Kanji and attempted to obtain Rs. 100 from him.

His worship further enquired of Mr. Sampson whether he had got any evidence to prove that the accused was from the Visapur Gaol.

Thereupon, Mr. Sampson said that he had got a certificate to that effect.

His Worship then said that, if necessary, Govindji's evidence would be had by commission. He postponed the case till the 31st instant and ordered that the accused be released on bail of Rs. 300 and one surety in like amount.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

Chefalo and his clever company gave their farewell performance at the Excelsior Theatre matinee on Sunday. During their past season in Bombay the Chefalo and Palermo Company can be said it have achieved a remarkable series of successes. The theatre-going public of Bombay are never slow in recognising talented performers who come here to amuse them. It is true occasionally one does have the misfortune of listening to second, or shall we say third rate performances in Bombay this sort of thing like Bombay dust, we might suggest, will always be with us, in varying quantities of course. We were speaking of Chefalo and Palermo and their successful season at the Excelsior, and we are of the opinion that during the past few weeks with such a company to entertain theatre-goers in Bombay there has never been anything but unlimited praise following the numerous and excellent performances presented during that time.

* * * *

On Wednesday, the popular company "The Scamps" from the Palace Theatre, London, make their re-appearance at the Excelsior Theatre. "The Scamps" are coming along from Calcutta and by all accounts this bright little company have been spoken of in highly glowing terms by the Calcutta Press. Bombay theatre-goers may look forward therefore to another run of good entertainment at the Excelsior.

* * * *

Miss Daphne De Lisle, a speciality dancer and formerly a member of Laviora's company, is one of the attractions of "The Scamps." Then also there is Miss Connie Clive, the comedienne of the party. Miss Cicely James, soubrette. Mr. Edward Hay, Comedian. Mr. George Morgan, light comedian and dancer. Mr. E. Mason Wood, baritone. Mr. Will Kings, the entertainer, Miss Jessie Russell, mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Wolseley Charles, the pianist.

* * * *

Bombay Cinemas continue to supply their patrons with excellent film programmes the musical arrangements however at some of the out-lying cinemas are not up to the standard one might expect. The supply of good instrumentalists for picture palace work is no doubt somewhat limited in Bombay so perhaps that accounts for the untunefulness in certain picture-house orchestras.

* * * *

We had an opportunity of visiting the "Star" Cinema last week, and we were particularly impressed by the excellence of the musical programme as well as the number of excellent film programmes presented. The management of the "Star" Cinema appear to spare no effort in ensuring the absolute satisfaction of their patrons. The class of entertainment presented at this luxurious place of amusement is undoubtedly the best of its kind in Bombay. The location of the "Star" Cinema may appear to be a little too far out for the majority of European picture-goers, but we assure them it is quite accessible, and if it is a trifle further to go than the Fort the excellence of the programme of entertainment fully justifies the extra few minutes taken up in the gharry or taxi.

* * * *

During the week the 'Star" Cinema present the second instalment of the stupendous million dollar picture production Joseph and his eleven brothers, a film of wonderful picturesqueness. In addition to this great attraction a short variety entertainment will also be presented. The "Tshng Der Dsai" troupe of Chinese acrobats, and The Great Calton, the well-known magician, will entertain and undoubtedly highly amuse every one.

* * * *

At the Cinema Majestic, further episodes in the popular serial "Vanishing Trails" will be shown during the week. In this exciting serial Franklyn Farnum and Mary Anderson are seen at their best.

* * * *

The Globe Cinema present this week the concluding chapters of the great serial "The Mystery Mind." At the West End Cinema, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present "Spotlight Sadie" starring Mac Marsh, a romantic story well-told on the screen and one of the best of its kind.

* * * *

The Empire Cinema are showing that popular comedy "His Bridal Night" featuring Alice Brady.

* * * *

At the Empress Cinema an Oriental adventure in five acts entitled "The Paradise of Hell" is to be shown to-day and during the week.

* * * *

The Cinema Precious present the second instalment of that absorbing Jules Verne story 'Mathias Sandorf", a wonderful film and beautifully produced. Let us have more of this style of high class film photography in our Bombay Cinemas. We congratulate the management of the Cinema Precious on their good taste.

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The Alexandra Cinema also present the third instalment of that interesting serial "Vanishing Trials."

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The Imperial Cinema present "Juggler-or-Jaduna by the National Film Co. The Pathe Gazette will also be shown.

VICEROY IN JAIPUR.

OPENING OF LADY HARDINGE MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAIPUR, Mar. 19.

In inviting His Excellency the Viceroy to open the Lady Hardinge Memorial in Jaipur Sir James Roberts in the course of a speech said:—

In the unavoidable absence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur I have been instructed by His Highness to express his gratitude to Your Excellency for coming here to-day to perform the opening ceremony of the Lady Hardinge Memorial in Jaipur. I have been asked by His Highness to explain to Your Excellency the history of this memorial. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur had the honour and privilege of personal acquaintance and friendship with the late lamented Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, had conceived a very high esteem and admiration for her graciousness and nobility of character and for the exemplary fortitude she had shown at a time of supreme trial at Delhi. The news of the death of Lady Hardinge in July, 1914, came as a terrible shock to His Highness and His Highness at once began to think of some suitable method by which he might perpetuate the memory of so gracious a lady in his State and at the same time further some scheme which would have met with Lady Hardinge's approval.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy said in course of his speech:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure you will all join with me in regretting that His Highness the Maharaja is unable to be present here today and in wishing that he may long be spared to guide the destinies of the staff. Sir James Hoberts has told us how the idea of building this hospital took shape in His Highness mind. His deep admiration of the character of Lady Hardinge and of her courage in a sudden and terrible crisis prompted him to perpeture her memory by some monument in his state. What had appealed to her most in her lifetime was the relief of suffering. Therefore let her memorial be as it were a permanent embodiment of the sympathies which had inspired her in her life. But these beautiful buildings which I am asked to open today are not merely appropriate to the character of her whom they commemorate. They are also in keeping with the spirit of beauty which pervades Jaipur and with the spirit of paternal beneficence which has been characteristic of so many of its rulers and of none more than His Highness Sir Sawai Madho Singh.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.

I esteemed it good fortune that H. H. should have been well enough to have received me yesterday and that we were able to converse as we did for some considerable time. Her Excellency was also present at that interview and I can not go away from this ceremony to-day without telling you that here again His Highness took the opportunity of showing the munificent spirit that is within him. His Highness informed Her Excellency and me that he intended in memory of this our visit to Jaipur to contribute two lakhs to charity and then with singularly felicitous consideration and thought informed me that I could devote the first lakh to any charity I chose and as signalling also that full devotion between Her Excellency and me informed her that she should have the second lakh to contribute anything she chose. I propose now with your assent and on the invitation of Sir James to unlock the door and to declare the Lady Hardinge Memorial Hospital open.

FIRE ON "CITY OF SPARTA."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In another city line steamer, the "City of Sparta", which was with passengers, a fire broke out in her bunker in the morning when she arrived at Sandheads and was about to enter river Hooghly. The news of mishap was immediately communicated to the "Tug" and rescue was despatched from Budge-Budge, but the captain and the crew of the steamer handled the situation promptly and succeeded to put out the fire before much damage was done. The steamer resumed her voyage after a couple of hours and arrived last evening in Calcutta at Kidderpore docks where the passengers disembarked.

RAJPUTANA FINE-ART EXHIBITION

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Holland, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, opened the above exhibition in the premises of the Photo-Colour Company, Ajmer, on the 1st instant. Mr. Bhandari, in requesting Mr. Holland, on behalf of the Secretaries, to declare the exhibition open, said a few words in praise of fine arts and the value of art exhibitions. He expressed regret at the fact that although Rajputana was still famous for its art work, no effort had so far been made to bring the works of eminent artists together. The Secretaries hoped that this first effort would stimulate others to undertake the organisation of such exhibitions on a larger scale.

The Hon. Mr. Holland, in reply, said that art was not the exclusive possession of the gifted few, nor was it confined to the colours on the canvass and stitches on cloth. The meanest thing that we come across in every day life has some symetry, some design, some art about it. He then opened the exhibition room where over 130 pieces of work—oil paintings, water-colours, photographs, needle-work and the like—were tastefully arranged.

Considering the fact that the exhibition was the first of its kind, it can be said, much to the credit of the Secretaries, that the show was eminently successful. Exhibits were received from the U. P., Bombay and other places. Among the prize winners are the following who were awarded gold medals:—

Mr. W. J. Fernandez (Oil-Paintings); Miss D. B. Kapadia (Water-Colours); Mr. M. N. Kirtikar (Photographs).

IMPORT DUTY.

"ENHANCEMENT TURNED DOWN."

"NOT TO PLACATE MANCHESTER."

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

The Legislative Assembly met again at eleven this morning and renewed discussion of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Rhodes moved that the Import duty on cotton piece-goods be reduced to eleven per cent. and that it should remain as it is at present and be not raised to 15 per cent. as proposed by the Government. He believed that higher prices resulted in decreased consumption and decreased revenue. The adoption of his amendment would raise the dignity of the Assembly and would establish once for all that they were masters in their own house and would regulate their fiscal policy. Without reference to external interests the amendment was dictated by the supreme interest of the consumer.

Mr. Rangachariar agreed that, in the interests of the consumer, the duty should be reduced.. But, that in order to assert and emphasise the principle of India's fiscal independence, he proposed to raise the present Import duty from eleven to eleven and half per cent.

CLIMB DOWN?

Mr. Ishwar Saran said he made bold to say that the non-officials who were so strong only yesterday had succumbed to the influences of rumours which have been current during the last couple of days that if the House passed 15 per cent. Import duty they might come into conflict with a body of very influential men, that this conflict might lead to changes in very high quarters. Why was this sudden change in the attitude of the two parties?

Mr. Rangachariar:—"The Democrats have not made this a party question."

Mr. Samarth on behalf of the Nationals said "we also leave open mind."

Mr. Ishwar Saran said they must now discharge their duty to the country and must face the consequences themselves rather than leave them to their successors. The Government had proposed to raise the revenue by raising the Customs Duty from 11 to 15 per cent. and if the Government now agreed to a reduction in their proposal their impression would be created that the amendment was accepted by it for consideration of outside interests.

Mr. Subramanyam said inspite of the eloquence of Mr. Ishwar Saran he supported Mr. Rangachariar in the interest of the man in the street. The result of increasing tariff duty would be that poor man's money would go into the pocket of the millowners. Because, the latter could raise price of their cloth to the level of the imported stuff. He denied they were agreeing to a reduction as a result of any influence.

Sir Montagu Webb supported Mr. Rhodes' amendment in the interest of the impartial conclusions of the Fiscal Commission.

Mr. Vishindas declared that while refusing to be influenced by the consideration that the Fiscal Commission was still sitting he would support 11 per cent. duty in the interest of the consumer.

Mr. Shahani spoke in favour of 15 per cent. in order to do away as far as possible with foreign markets and to rely on Indian made cloth.

As a representative of the labourer and in their interest, Mr. Joshi opposed the increase in Import duty which would raise the price of cloth worn by the poor.

Dr. Gour observed that if the House agreed to 15 per cent. duty it would be bringing the millenium to the millowners and not to the half-naked consumer of India. He hoped Mr. J. Dwarkadas and other millowners in the House who always champion as guardians of the dumb masses of this country, would vote in favour of Mr. Rangachariar.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas blamed the Government for having raised the unpleasant controversy on this important question of tariff specially when the Fiscal Commission was still in session. The proposal for the enhancement of the Customs Duty has been brought forward by the Government for the purpose of raising revenue and if Government could forego the proposed income and retrench accordingly nothing more would please him. While as a member of the Fiscal Commission, he could not commit to any view on the subject, he made it clearly known that India shall tolerate no dictation in her fiscal policy.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer asked Sir Malcolm Hailey to make a statement of his attitude. There were other cries also for the Finance Member.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that he had made up his own mind what to say on the subject, but this time he would first like to know what Sir Sivasway Iyer said on this question. (Laughter).

Mr. Amjad Ali believed that Dr. Gour and others could not be unaware of the fact that increase in tariff duty meant encouragement to indigenous cloth industry.

"PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIENCE."

Dr. Nandal rising to a point of order said he had risen fifteen times to speak but had not been able to catch the President's eye. Whose fault was it? His province of Punjab took him to task for not giving vent to the views of his constituents.

The President said he would have asked the member to withdraw his remarks, but this time he gave him a warning. (voices of "Withdraw, Withdraw").

Dr. Nandlal said he had only submitted his grievance and he stood by it and would not withdraw.

The President pointed out that it was parliamentary experience of everyone engaged in public life that they could not take part in every debate owing to the supply exceeding the demand. But if Dr. Nandlal looked to the number of times he had been allowed to speak on previous occasions, he would have no cause for complaint against the Chair.

Mr. Ginwala said all would agree that India was going to be a protectionist in the matter of fiscal policy which meant that the consumer would undoubtedly sacrifice his interest for the sake of industrial development of his country and it mattered very little whether that protection began to-day or six months later. For, begin it must. A consitutional crisis was bound to come some day. If India had her own way in tariff, the sooner that crisis came the better.

Sir Malcolm Hailey asked the House to consider the question on its merits alone. He had put forward a piece of combined taxation as a result of an increase in duty by 4 per cent on cotton piece-goods both imported and made in Indian mills. The House having refused to sanction the increase in the case of Cotton Excise, the question for Government to consider was whether it was worth while that for the sake of Rs. 140 lakhs which were expected from the increased tariff on the imported piece-goods, they should face those undesirable political consequences which would follow from the increase on general cost to the consumer. My advice to the House, therefore, is, said the Finance Member, that it is not worth while for the sake of Rs. 140 lakhs, bringing these consequences on the country at present, that for the sake of a smaller sum it is not reasonable to expect the general consumer to face the rise in price. He continued, "I deplore any loss of revenue but I must look at the consequence I pointed out to the House. Are they proportionate to the benefits to the State. My feeling about this increase is that it will cause an amount of disturbance which is not proportionate to the receipts." (A voice—'Manchester'.)

Sir Malcolm Hailey in an emphatic, loud, and indignant voice said he could repeat for the hundredth time that there were no outside influences. The Government, he declared, was second to none in the House in its determination to secure their liberty in financial matters. (Applause).

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari supported the 11 per cent view.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer also observed that if Governmnt gave an assurance that it would not restore the taxation proposals turned down by the Assembly then he would support the 11 per cent duty on the imported cloth.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that he would readily admit that Government would take notice that there was a strong desire among the non-officials that no constitutional act be taken against the verdict of the House.

The amendment of Mr. Rangachariar for 11½ per cent was put and negatived and Mr. Rhodes motion for keeping the tariff duty on the imported cloth at 11 per cent was carried by 68 votes against 30.

The Assembly rose for lunch.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the Assembly resumed after lunch, Mr. J. Dwarkadas moved for delection of clause 4 which would result in the negation of the proposal for increase in duty on Cotton Excise. He repeated the arugments advanced in the course of general discussion of the Budget. He said the consumption duty in Japan was imposed in order to discourage consumption of cloth in Japan and to encourage its export because the exported cloth was free from duty.

The debate that followed showed that the grounds of opposition to the duty and support were almost the same as advanced in the course of the first stage of the budget.

MR. RHODES' SYMPATHY WITH CONSUMER.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes at once cleared his position by saying that he was not in favour of import and excise duties being raised and would, therefore, support the rejection of additional duty on Cotton Excise provided also the House promised to turn down the enhancement in case of Import Duty, In his view he was placing the supreme interest of the consumer and the consumer alone above that of any foreign country and any particular industry in this country. If the import duty on cloth was raised and not the excise duty on Indian made cloth, its result would only be that more profits would go into the pockets of millowners; or even if these millowners following Mr.. Gandhi's advise and acting against the shareholders' interest reduced their prices, the consumer would not even then benefit. Because, then the profit would go to the middlman. So, in any case the consumer would not be benefitted. Referring to the bad effect of increase on the proposed duty and increase in the cost of prices of cloth, Mr. Rhodes informed the House that while in 1913-14 the average quantity of cloth consumed was eighteen yards in 1920, the average cloth consumed was [illegible] per head, only [illegible] therefore, lay not in further The solution, [illegible] in cheapening the cloth. raising the pric bu[illegible] Finance Member He was afraid that the [illegible]ns from the would not realise his expectation[illegible] the Customs Duties. Because, the more price the less the consumption and the less the revenue.

Mr. Innes put the plain issue as being whether the House wanted money to go into the pockets of the millowners or to the public exchequer when the latter was so badly in need of money to cover the unavoidable deficite.

Mr. Rangachariar said Mr. Rhodes' speech had shown that instead of the country growing richer it was actually getting impoverished and underclothed because every person on an average was now wearing ten yards of cloth compared with eighteen in per-war days. He observed that Indian non-officials could never agree to the Excise Duty which was vicious in principle. He held out a hope of real sympathy to Mr. Rhodes on the latter's proposal for maintaining the existing tariff duty, he emphasised that the non-officials did not consider themselves in duty bound to find money for meeting the expenditure over which they had not control. Certainly, this attitude was not mischievous but one intended tot improve the Government and thereby improve the country.

NO FEAR OF RISE IN PRICE.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said while he would repeat what he had said before the

(Continued on page 8.)

E. I. RAILWAY DEADLOCK

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

The Secretary E. I. Railway, Indian Labour Association wires under date March 21:—

The following telegram has been sent by the President All-India Railway Conference, Asansol, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Delhi.

"Deputation consisting of Seth Ramjash Agarwala, Swami Vishwanand, Pandit Kalavya, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, E. I. Iyer has been appointed at the Railwaymen's Conference, held yesterday in Asansol, to wait upon your Excellency and place E. I. Railway strikers' case before you. Kindly fix a date when the deputation should wait upon you."

RLY. STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

The Secretary, E. I. Railway, — Indian Labour Association, Asansol, wires under date March 17:—

The strike situation at all the principal centres is quite unchanged. Baseless rumours regarding resumption of work are spread only to mislead the strikers, who are bent upon getting justice from their authorities. A mass meeting, attended by about 5,000, was held yesterday under the presidentship of Swami Vishwanand. It was unanimously resolved that the strikers should not accept any terms or suggestions made by anybody except Swamis Darshanand and Vishwanand, as they are the only representatives of the E. I. R. Indian Labour Association, having its head office at Asansol and branches from Howrah to Kalka. They further declared that unless and until they were finally settled and paid up-to-date, they should not vacate the Company's quarters. Relief funds are being collected.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, E. I. Railway Indian Labour Association, Asansol wires under date March 21.

In connection with the All-India Railway Conference delegates from all the stations throughout the E. I. Railway lines and some stations of the B. N. Railway have arrived here and are lodged in the Labour Association building.

Swami Vishwanand along with Mr. S. N. Halder Bar-at-law reached here last night. Swamiji has been served with notice under section 144 this noon. Swami Darshanand too arrived. The President elect Seth Ramjash Agarwalla arrived by motor this noon and accompanied by Srijut Jagadish Chandra Sengupta came to the labour office and was cordially received by the Reception Committee. The members of the Subject Committee sat at 1 p.m. and nothing was known about their decision till 3-30 p.m., Strikers are maintaining peace everywhere. Delegates from other foreign railways are expected tonight.

SITUATION ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

A communique says:—With the exception of two or three firemen and 140 coolies, all-men at Tundla are now again back at work. Except for the Loco. staff at Cawnpore all stations in Allahabad and above are now practically full-manned. At Dinapore, Mokameh and Buxur the whole staff are at work except ten per cent., thirty per cent. and fifty-six per cent., respectively, of the Loco. Staff. There is a little change in the position elsewhere. At Asansol and Ondal assaults and intimidation are getting worse. European quarters at Ondal were stoned.

ARRESTS AT LARKHANA.

PICKETING DECLARED ILLEGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LARKANA, March 21.

The Congress Workers namely Mr. Tahilramani, B.A. and Mian Surabkhan have been arrested under Section 108 Cr. Procedure Code for seditious speeches. They are being tried by the District Magistrate, Larkhana.

The District Magistrate yesterday by beat of drum and posters is said to have declared picketing liquor shops in Larkhana town illegal under Section 144 Cr. Procedure Code.

SRIMATI D. SUBBAMMA

ARRESTED UNDER 108

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 20.

Amarapuram Taluk Congress Committee, Secretary, wires that Srimati D. Subbamma of Godavari has been arrested under section 108.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 20.

The "Swarajya" publishes that Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar and Arni Subramanya Sastri were released to-day.

SWAMI VISHWANAND.

SERVED WITH NOTICE UNDER SEC. 144 C. P.C

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ASANSOL, March 20.

Swami Vishwanand who arrived here to attend the E. I. Railway Strikers' Conference has been served with notice under Section 144, Criminal P. C.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL (2) BEAT BHUSAVAL (1).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m. the contestants were Y. M. C. A. Central and Bhusawal G. I.. P.. team. Quite a large crowd had collected in anticipation of an exciting game and the day's display amply fulfilled the heightened expectations of the assembled spectators. The Y. M. C. A. Central has had a good record for consistent performance in the previous rounds of the Tournament, while the Bhusaval team was more or less of a "dark horse" as this was the first occasion on which this up-country team figured in the tournament. A good day's sport eventuated and when in the end the Y. M. C. A. were declared victory by a lead of one goal everybody felt sorry for the Bhusaval team who despite their sound performance emerged losers more owing to ill-luck rather than to any real and tangible inferiority in their standard of play.

The exchanges during the game taking the game as a whole were more or less even neither team enjoying any decided preponderance. Towards the end the Y. M. C. A. were assertingly aggressive in their operations and their enterprising forwards hovered round the Bhusaval goal area with a pertinacity that was not to be denied and their efforts were rewarded by Nibblick scoring the second and deciding goal for his team. The play was kept at a fast pace throughout and the opposing quintettes on most occasions did not lose opportunities to push an advantage or create an opening. The defence, however, on both sides was good and succeeded in averting many disasters. The rival custodians whenever called upon to defend their charge acquitted themselves with credit and maintained their sanctuary inviolate.

The refereeing gave absolutely no cause for complaint and was absolutely above reproach. The infusion of younger blood will go a long way to improve the standard of refereeing and the thanks of the public are indeed due to the management for effecting this change for the better. Whether this order of things will last yet remain to be seen.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The start saw the Y. M. C. A. attacking in fine style and they carried the ball right up to the Bhusaval goal when one of their forwards was pulled up for being off-side and the effort terminated there. The Y. M. C. A. forwards again took opportunity by the forelock and by clever passing approached a second time to close proximity of the Bhusaval goal when their attempt was baulked by their right out being held up for a carry-on. The tide of attack then changed and the tale was then taken up by the Bhusaval team. As a result the Y. M. C. A. defence was called upon to clear and Gammon cleared in fine style. These attacks bore result in the first goal of the match which fell to the lot of the Bhusaval team. Ogle their left-in man got possession of the ball from a desperate scramble and running up along his side still in possession of the ball evaded the Y. M. C. A. defence found the Y. M. C. A. goal at his mercy. The Flannigan the custodian rushed up in neck or nothing fashion but Ogle shot well and safely lodged the ball in the netter space. During the rest of the half, the Y. M. C. A. forwards tried to retrieve their fortunes but their attempts were rendered futile by the wide-awake Bhusaval defence—George and Winn figuring prominently at this stage.

The re-start saw the Y. M. C. A. attacking and the Railwaymen were penned up to their own "25" for a time. Pereira who was brought into the forwar dline as an after thought once managed to clear out with the ball—but a goal which he shot was adjudged "no goal" for being off-side. A couple of corners were forced by the Y. M. C. A. but they were not able to convert the fine chances they had. After this stage a change occurred in the Y. M. C. A. fortunes and Nibblock their centre-forward scored their first goal off a clever pass from the leftwing. Even play followed and a draw seemed almost a certainty when at the last minute practicall the attacking Y. M. C. A. forward bagged a second goal through Lindsey their right out.

The result was:—

Y. M. C. A.	..... 2 Goals.
BHUSAVAL	..... 1 Goal.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A. Central:—Goal Flannigan; Backs: Molton, Gammon; Half-backs: Bab, Dare, C. Kelly; forwards: Lindsay, Parkhill, Niblock, Robers, V. Kelly.

Bhusaval:—Goal: Muir, Full-backs: George, Winn;; Half backs: Woods, Cabral, Doddy; forwards: Ram Bhaw, Gidney, Pereira, Ogle, D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jubbulpore vs. Orion S. C.. 5.30 p.m.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.

Recd. 0-30 a.m. March 22..

According to a statement by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons to-night, energetic measures to cope with the recent outbreaks of foot and mouth disease resulted in a decrease from three hundred cases weekly in mid-February to thirty last week. He denied that there had been a wholesale slaughter; only diseased or animals which had suffered contact with the diseased animals had been killed. 466,000 sterling had been paid in compensation and he estimated that the total cost of the outbreak would amount to one million pounds sterling.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are people amongst us to day, who entertain little faith in the success of sending deputations to England. They are right in a way. For we know.

(1) How the Congress Deputation was coldly received by the English Press, and by English politicians!

(2) How the Khilafat Deputation, headed by Maulana Mahomed Ali, was adversely criticised; and even the reports of its meetings sedom and scantily published!

(3) And how even the second Deputation received a lukewarm treatment in England! But, it must be noted, that the conditions have changed materially since the return of these deputations:—

(1) Italy has given up Adalia and made friends with Angora!

(2) France has evacuated Cicillia, and entered into agreement with Kemal Pasha!

(3) Russia, Persia and Afghanistan are in complete accord with Angora!

(5) And England, cold, conservative England, has also changed materially! For, out of love for Islam or for levelling down Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition, Lord Northcliffe, his powerful papers and his powerful friends are out to support the Moslem demand for the revision of the Treaty of Severes! In fact, they fully endorse the despatch of the Government of India, the terms whereof were unacceptable to them last year! It is thus clear, that the present is an auspicious moment for the Khilafat Deputation to proceed to the West at once. It is important, that it should include at least one Hindu Nationalist to show the soidarity of Hindu-Moslem Unity; and should Mr. Bomanji he going he would be an asset to the Deputation. The Aga Khan is sure to lead the Deputation, according to his own statement. It is most important for the Khilafat Deputation to impress on the English people and politicians the cardinal fact, that without Swaraj, India cannot and will not be appeared.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

March 21.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Desai's letter. As he retired out of respect for Mr. Baptista at the General Election. I would ask him to retire now, not merely out of respect, but chiefly because he must realise that Mr. Baptista with his extensive knowledge would certainly be far more useful than Mr. Desai. I would also ask Mr. Dhondi to retire. Mr. Baptista will then get in without a contest. One vacancy will remain to be filled up. Let Mr. Desai and Mr. Dhondi then stand and fight it out to a finish. In this way Mr. Desai will retain his respect for Mr. Baptista, and also do his duty to the public.—Yours etc

SHANKAR SAMBHAJI GANGLA.

113A, Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret I must remove the false impression Mr. Desais' letter is calculated to create. It would appear from his letter that Mr. Desai retired after much electioneering "out of respect" for me at the last election. As a matter of fact I did not know Mr. Desai had done any electioneering or was a candidate. I personally do not even know him. He certainly did not consult me before retiring. If he retired out of respect he did so without my knowledge. If he had as much experience about elections as I have, he would have realised that retiring was the worst way of showing respects for me. If he stood the votes could have been divided and as I was out by 20 votes you can perceive what a great disservice Mr. Desai did by retiring out of respect for me. If he stood he would have got a single vote that was cast for me. And these votes were cast for me although I did not move a single finger. On the contrary I gave 10 votes to Mr. Dhondi, and many of my voters voted for others because I was utterly indifferent.

In the present case on the death of Mr. Dhondi a Parsi friend of mine sent a message requesting me to stand and I replied that I would never think of getting into the shoes of my deceased friend. At this time no one's candidature was announced. Later on Mr. Dhondy's son's candidature was announced and some friends of his saw me to ascertain whether I was going to stand and I informed them that I was not going to allow myself, even to be nominated at all unless Mr. Gangla resigned. Later came Mr. Gangla's resignation, and I allowed him to nominate me, but I distinctly told him that I would rather not and that I personally did not desire to be a candidate. But he insisted upon the ground that the citizens of Bombay wished me to be on the Corporation. My attitude was that of acquiescence. He then asked me if it were true that I had written a letter to Mr. Desai informing him that I was not standing. I informed him that it was not true. Two or three days later Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Patel a Parsee gentleman saw me in connection with this election. Then Mr. Tairsee asked me if I had written to Mr. Desai saying I declined to seek election. I informed him this was not true. Then Mr. Patel, upon information given to him, corrected it saying that I had not written a letter, but that I had said so to Dr. Coutinho. No Dr. Coutinho ever saw me in connection with this election. I was told by several persons that Mr. Desai would retire if my candidature was announced. It is for this reason, that I wrote to you to let Mr. Desai in the public understand my true attitude. I now, write to expose the falsehoods that were circulated, on the strength of which Mr. Desai avowedly made up his mind to stand. But there is one thing which is incomprehensible in his letter. He writes:—"However, on the death of Mr. Dhondy, when a second vacancy occurred. . . . and he was informed" that I did not desire to seek election that be "announced" his candidature. From this it is clear that he would not have gone against. Mr. Dhondi's candidature had his false informants not misled him. Why is he doing so now?—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, March 21.

P.S.—Mr. Tairsee said to me that the son is not entitled to his father's seat, and that Mr. Chotani has a voice in this matter as the Muslim vote is strong and that Br. Khatri wanted to know whether I was going to stand or not. At this time I did not know that I was nominated. He said he would see to my nomination. I told him not to trouble as I felt sure Mr Gangla would do so. Mr. Tairsee said that they could put both Mr. Desai and myself in. I said my own personal wish was not to throw Mr Dhondi out. With these words he left with Mr. Patel.

J. BAPTISTA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Baptista's letter in to-day's issue and am surprised at his reasons for not seeking election if Mr. Desai does not withdraw. I ask him once again as I did ask him the day I went to see him whether the Municipality is a family monopoly and whether it is right that the son must succeed the father. If the sons of councillors are to succeed their father we may as well dispense with voters and elections, because there are very few unfortunates who are not the proud possessors of a son. Is this a pattern of the spirit of democracy and why should any seat be a preserve for any community? In this case however are not the Parsees over represented in the Corporation in comparison with the number of electors?

Will Mr. Dhondi reciprocate the sentiments expressed and held by an esteemed friend of his esteemed father and withdraw his candidature rather than allow Mr. Baptista to withdraw?—Yours, etc.

J. B. PATEL.

Bombay, March 20.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual Gen. Meeting, Graham's Bldgs. Fort, 3 p.m.

D. Cowasji and Co., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Fort Street, 4 p.m.

A public lecture by Lady Emily Lutyens in English on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society, at the Theosophical Society, Apollo Street, Fort at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, March 23.

The Nasik Tramway Co., Ltd., Annual Ord. Genl Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12 noon.

G. Claridge and Co., Annual Ord. Genl. Meeting, Churchgate Street, 12-30 p.m..

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., the Empire Dyeing Spg., and g Co., W the Empire Dyeing and Mfg. Co, and the New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co at p.m. 3-30 p.m., 4-15 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. respectively.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned Meeting of the Members of the Union, to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union Rooms.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p. m. (S. T.).

After the business of the Annual Meeting is over a General Meeting of the Society will be held on the same day.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, a spinning competition will be held at the Head Office (opposite Tata Mills) Dadar on Sunday next (the 26th inst.) between 8 and 10 a.m. The competition is open to all and three prizes will be awarded for the best results.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, the Holika Sammelan Committee was formed in order to put a stop to many obscene practices prevalent amongst the working classes, to substitute them with healthy and decent amusements and thus to raise the moral standard of the workmen as regards their idea of enjoyment. The mandal for bringing the above object into practice arranged for three days' programme of a religious sermon, lathi performance, a lecture, magic feats, wrestling matches, music, gramophone and dramatic performance.

PANDITJI'S LECTURE.

PRESENT SITUATION.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jani Mahajanwadi, Kbadak, Mandvi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Situation." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presy. Women's Council, Miss Cornelia Sorabji will speak to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-30 on 'The Bengal Children Act" at the Town Hall. All members are cordially invited.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee (Ladies' Branch), to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (B. T.) in Swarajiya Sabha Hall. Central Bank Building Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi when Shrimati Noorbanu R. Muraj Shrimati Ratanbai L. Mehta, Shrimati Kherunnisa H. M. Lalji, Shrimati Babhubai Dharmasi Thakkar and others will speak on "The Present Situation." Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

PARSI RAJKEEYA SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Rajkeeya Sabha will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. S. R. Bomanjee's Office, Forbes Street, Fort.

ENGLISH RACING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.

Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 21.

The latest betting on Lincolnshire is as follows:—

Five to one against Roman Bachelor; Nine to one against Monarch; Fifteen to one against Soranus and Highlander; Hundred to six against Senhora; Eighteen to one against Granely; Twenty to one against Hopeful Bachelor, Dalblarny and Aclare; Twenty-two to one against Royal Alarm; Twenty-eight to one against Bargate, Fancy man, Varzy and Tremola; Thirty-three to one against Clarion Charlebele, and Service Kit.

The latest betting on the Grand National as follows:—

Seven to one against Southampton; Ten to one against Shaunspadah; 100 to eight against Clashing Arms; 100 to seven against Arravale; 100 to six against Music Hall.

"JANASAKTI," FORFEITS SECURITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Assam Government issued orders forfeiting the security deposit of Rs. 2,000 in respect of "Janasakti", a vernacular paper of Sylhet, for publishing notice urging people to enrol as volunteers of the Congress Committee corps which had been declared an unlawful association.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the folling instructions stricty and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting mony please write your nome and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

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¶ 310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 22, 1922.

THE BETRAYAL OF TURKEY.

The concerted efforts of the "Christian" Powers of Europe to drive the Turks out of Europe into Asia Minor, and out of Asia Minor into the bleak steppes of Central Asia first took definite dimensions and shape about fifty years ago—though, prior to this, individual Christian Powers had intrigued against the Turk through practically the whole of this gallant but unfortunate people's history as a great nation. The years between the opening of the crusade and the latest Near East Conference have been packed full of incidents in Turkish history, some of which no self-respecting British subject can read without shame. The tragic story is told in M. Gaston Gaillard's valuable work "The Turks and Europe."* If Lord Curzon were not a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Cabinet which has proved itself lost to all sense of ruth, we would have advised his lordship to peruse a copy of this work before entering the debating chamber at Paris. For between the covers of a compact volume of 408 pages M. Gaston Gaillard has condensed the story of the betrayal of Turkey—the last Crusade waged against Islam in its chief stronghold. Our histories—the England-exalting and Christendom-glorifying histories of our youth—told us stories of chivalry in the Holy Land when misguided, but knightly, warriors like Richard, the Lion Heart, fought the Saracen Emir Saladin. Out of these tales the Muslim and Saracen emerges as a gentleman—though a "Paynim". Indeed, he seems in war to have been even more chivalrous a knight than those who had watched their shields through night vigils in some Christian church. But the general impression remaining to us from our youthful assimiliation of propagandic history is that the average Crusader of the Middle Ages was a brave man and a gentleman who fought gallantly in the open and often died for an ideal—however mistaken the latter. Gaston Gaillard's history of the latest crusade leaves no such impression. The neo-Crusader has been no knightly warrior—though he may bear an honoured name and a title. His weapons have not been the honest downright mace and spear and battleaxe—not even the stealthy poignard. For he has fought by stealth and by proxy. He has paid mercenaries to revolt and to intrigue—the while he has professed the greatest and most sincere friendship for the Turk. Not his the uncompromising shield blazoned with his arms. His shield has been the bodies of Bulgars, Greeks and Armenians encouraged to revolt against their sovereign, the Sultan. He has cowered behind sheafs of written falsehoods; he has advanced to sieze each vantage point under a protecting hail of—not clothyard shafts but misrepresentations. The mediaeval Crusader to the Muslim view was an uncompromising rogue and a would-be robber—but he was an honest and an open enemy. He strove to kill his "Paynim" opponent in the red-blooded fury of hand-to-hand conflict. He did not seek to exterminate the Saracen nation, man, woman and child and unborn generations to come, by means of the insidious poison of "Capitulations" throttling a nation "economically" and very surely. The downright Crusader of the Middle Ages, for all his brutality was a better man than the land-hungering party politician and capitalist-exploiter of to-day. The former fought for what he held to be a sacred cause. The latter makes use of the propaganda of Christian zealots who still think unlike the Middle Ages to establish not a Christian sway over 'infidels' but a capitalist sway. Fortunately for subjects of the British Empire, it has not till very very recently been Britain who has supplied the men and material for this last Crusade. Russia has led the venture—Russia of the Tsars. And to-day Stamboul, the fair city on which the vultures of Tsarist Russia have cast longing eyes through the past half-century and more, gives refuges to many thousands of Tsarist fugitives from the Bolshevists.

M. Gaston Gaillard's history of the betrayal of Turkey is told generously. Occasionally, the author's natural sympathies as a Frenchman betray themselves—as when he appeals not to arguments of truth and justice but to those of expediency and cupidity when urging France to conciliate the Turk. But for the most part M. Gaston Gaillard writes impartially as a good historian should. That his book is a horrible indictment of Russia, and in less degree of all the Powers of Europe in their attitude towards the Turk, is not due to his pro-Turk sympathies. The facts he cites prove this. It is due to the fact that as a conscientious historian he cannot but apportion the weight of indictment where such is due. The earlier chapters of the book trace briefly the course of Turkish history, and as early as page 5 a note is struck which is the keynote of the volume. M. Gaillard recalls how fifty years ago Elisee Reclus protested against the growing volume of the cry:—"Out of Europe!" uttered by Christendom in its relation to the Turks and echoed by the cry "Into the Steppes." And fifty years ago this same friend of the Turks pointed out how Turkish tolerance and good-nature had allowed non-Turkish elements of the populace like Greeks and Armenians to "hold to the great prejudice of the Turks, numerous industries and all the so-called liberal professions, and as dragomans and journalists they are the only informers of the Europeans and control public opinion in the West." These elements almost immediately after these words were written posed at the bidding of Russia as "poor persecuted Christians" of whom Orthodox Russia was the natural protector. They made unscrupulous use of their control over 'public opinion in the West" to further the fiction of their dreadful sufferings under Muslims—despite the fact that even as long ago as 1665 an impartial Christian observer like M. De Thevenot had praised Turkish morality and tolerance; while more recently Sir H. Bulwer had compared Turkish tolerance towards Christians and the freedom of conscience prevailing in Turkey with the state of affairs then prevailing in Christian States—greatly to the disparagement of the latter. But the vilification of Muslim Turkey, first started by the very elements who had most to thank the Turks for—who had through centuries enjoyed a measure of freedom both of conscience and as subjects of the Sultan, to share in which their co-religionists from Christian Russia emigrated to Turkey in thousands—were uttered for a purpose. They were the first shots fired in the new Crusade. They were uttered to give Russia an excuse for—ultimately driving the Turks out of Europe and establishing herself in Stamboul.

The echo of those early volleys fired fifty years ago still rumbles. It reverberated in the House of Lords when Lord Curzon made his last speech. The Ottoman Turks replied to those early fusilades with mere brief scornful denial or silence—much at the Turks to-day reply to the "diplomatic" mis-statement of European statesmen. When Mr. Cecil Harmsworth told the House of Commons the other day that the next "peace" with Turkey must be negotiated with the Sultan as sovereign of the Turks, no Turk apparently pointed out that the Sultan is to-day a prisoner in his capital and that his Ministers may be coerced into signing a fresh peace precisely as they were coerced into signing the Treaty of Sevres which is now to be scrapped. If the very Allies recognise now the harshness and injustice of the Sevres Treaty (and the mere fact that they speak of revision of its terms indicates that they do so recognise facts) surely the Turkish plenipotentiaries who signed the document must have been aware of the Treaty's shortcomings. That they were so aware, and were coerced most brazenly, M. Gaillard's book proves—as we shall show in succeeding articles on the subject. To-day, we must conclude our introductory remarks to a review of Gaston Gaillard's history with the comment that the book is not merely the history of a Crusade. It tells of a series of attacks which, however, partly successful, have failed in their main crusading object. The Turkish Nation still lives and every day's news encourages the belief that the Turks will long continue not only to exist as a strong and progressive people, but will live to fulfill their great mission of protecting Islam and Islamic civilisation from the death and dishonour Europe's fanatics have conspired through the centuries to bring about.

*"The Turks and Europe" by Gaston Gaillard (Thomas Murby and Co., 1, Fleet Lane, Ludgate Circus London E.C.) 12s. 6d. nett.

DEPLORABLE.

The message from our Delhi correspondent which we publish elsewhere throws instructive sidelight on the attitude of the "popular representatives" towards Mr. Raza Ali's motion of adjournment regarding the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. If our correspondent is correctly informed, the part played by the Indian colleagues of Mr. Raza Ali will be characterised by every patriotic Indian as, to put it charitably, most deplorable. As for the Home Secretary's naive explanation that there has been "no change of policy", it will not convince even a child. An effective reply to Mr. O'Donnel's argument was given by Pandit Malaviya in his speech last evening reported elsewhere. We are glad, however, that Mr. O'Donnel was not responsible for making what seemed an astonishing statement to make that Mahatma Gandhi was "guilty of direct incitement to violence". The mistake was due to the omission of the important word "not" before "guilty" in the message received in this office from the Associated Press.

Notes of the Day

English Opinion.

The comments of the British Press upon Lord Peel's appointment make somewhat conflicting, but none-the-less amusing, reading. While the "Daily News" declares that Lord Peel is "little known" and seemingly suggests the peer is no more important than a "puppet", the "Daily Telegraph" has discovered (by what process, we are not told) that he is "an able and experienced Minister." The paper goes further and declares that Lord Peel's qualities "of mind and character" are well-"suited to the requirements of his new position." The manner in which somebody, practically unheard of previously, becomes an ideal Minister or Governor or what-not on being nominated to the post is calculated to afford the Indian reader of a section of the English Press some cynical amusement. All the London papers are of one mind in one respect. Lord Reading must not resign. His Excellency's self-respect must be sacrificed to the idol of party politics. The very arguments adduced as to why Lord Reading should not resign are in themseves utterly ridiculous. It is contended that the resignation would unsettle India. The London Press prefers that India should remain governed by a Viceroy whose failure to resign under an insult to India and to himself can only forfeit the confidence of all Indians in his strength and the sincerity of his professions of sympathy. Unless Lord Reading resigns, the office of Viceroy loses all its prestige so far as Indians are concerned. If the King's representative in India can be addressed cavalierly by any Cabinet Minister who chooses, he can hardly continue to claim the people's respect for the dignity of his position. If the Viceroy of India can be publicly rebuked for the "indiscretion" of advancing India's most emphatic demands and refuses to support India by resigning in protest—so much the worse for the prestige of the Governor-General in the eyes of the people. But we like best of all the "Daily Chronicle's" advice that the people of India be soothed by a prompt assurance that "the Reform Scheme will be maintained in its entirety." Quite apart from the fact that only a raving lunatic would attempt to restore the uncamouflaged autocracy of the Minto-Morley arrangement, having regard to the fact that the people consider the Montagu Reforms far too empty, we are vastly amused by the "Daily Chronicle's" advice. For the one thing that India is agitating of to-day is an assurance that the Reforms in their entirety will be scrapped immediately in favour of *Swaraj*.

Devices That Are Vain.

The apparently conflicting demands made by Marshal Izzet Pasha and Yussouf Kemal respectively in their interviews with Lord Curzon, seem to tell a little story. The story has to do with the presence in the proximity of the Porte of the British High Commissioner in Constantinople. It is well-known that the Kemalists hoped to be accredited emissaries of the Porte—as they are really the only accredited representatives of the Turkish people—at the Near East negotiations. But something prevented the Sultan from so accrediting Youssouff Kemal. Something induced the Porte to send a separate representative, who, by demanding a little less of the scant meed of justice than the Kemalist delegate, would create a situation, in which a diplomat of Lord Curzon's type rejoices and out of which he makes capital. This situation is—apparent division among the Turks. As to what the mysterious "Something" alluded to above actually is, India's Muslims, in the want of authentic information, must draw their own conclusions. There is a British High Commissioner in Stamboul. It may yet dawn on some British Cabinet Ministers that all their clever devices are vain. India's Muslims are simple people, but they know what they want and will be satisfied with nothing less—whatever the Turks may or may not be induced to sign.

Where Lies the Difference?

The complaint is almost universal that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, instead of bringing either political or economic peace to this country, have involved it in administrative extravagance, for which there is no parallel. To an already top-heavy and costly administration have been added new departments, with more men than there is actually work for. New posts have been created, carryinv fat salaries and allowances, not always on the well recognized principle of necessity or efficiency, but because there were somehow men who could not be left out in the cold. As a bait to Civilian vested interests for consenting to work the Reforms, the scale of salaries and pensions was revised, even before the reformed Councils had time to settle down into working order. On top of all this and other acts of financial jugglery came the Ministers who would not draw "lower salaries than the members of the Executive Council." The result of it all was the piling up of the expenditure on administration to such an extent as to make the country sink under its fresh load. Indian services are already notorious for their costliness, but after the reforms they have become still more so, and it is no wonder that we should hear on every side cries for economy. But these have practically proved to be cries in the wilderness because the idea of responsibility promised under dyarchy has become an illusion. As against this, it is interesting to recall how incomparably less costly is the Government of Free Ireland. Here, because there is real and complete responsibility, vested in the peoples' representatives, the administrative extravagance known in the days of "Castle Rule" has become a thing of the past. According to a statement circulated by the Dail Eireann, its estimates for the half year ending June 30, show a total of £203,121. The department of Defence in the Free State costs but £81,000, and the Ministers get £500 a year or one-tenth practically of what the Ministers under the Indian Reform Scheme draw. The difference, we think, lies in this that the Irish people have acquired complete responsibility, whereas in India people are asked to be content with a mere bauble and show.

Official Condonation of Violence.

Of late one has been hearing so much from official quarters of the "violence of the Non-Cooperators" that one would have thought that the official world itself would take scrupulous care not to be betrayed into violence or expressions of sympathy, direct or indirect, with violence. But, as recently in Ireland, some of the officials in this country, who are most violent in their denunciations of violence, are not themselves above conniving at violence when such violence is perpetrated by their own underlings. Such official condonation of violence passed by the name of "reprisals" in Ireland. In India no name has yet been given to these acts of lawlessness, but that they are coming increasingly into evidence is the experience of the people of more than one province. For some months past Mahatma Gandhi in his "Young India" had been doing his best to expose this subtle danger. We cite here one of the latest instances of open official condonation of violence in the hope that it will catch the eyes of the higher official hierarchy as well as of those non-officials who have constituted themselves the guardians of the public weal and who believe that all violence proceeds from the Non-Cooperator. The incident occurred at Sylhet on the 10th instant when a battalion of Gurkha rifles was marched into the town, evidently for no other purpose, but to teach the citizens a 'lesson." According to the "Sylhet Chronicle", this Gurkha soldiery when marching towards the Pilkhana ground "assaulted and insulted several gentlemen, Indian officials, pleaders, students and merchants", and later "a band of Gurkha soldiers went to Bandarbazar and raided some of the shops and assaulted some people there", in consequence of which the shops were instantly closed and panic prevailed in the entire town. The facts are borne out by Babu Krishna Sundar Dam, a member of the Assam Legislative Council, who, in a letter addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of the Division, relates certain incidents which came under his own notice. According to Mr. Dam, "while Babu Chandra Kumar Dey, M.A., B.L., a pleader of the District Court, was coming to Court this morning he was ordered by a Gurkha to close his umbrella, but on his enquiry as to under whose orders he was asked to do so, another Gurkha who was strolling about in the road in front of the Railway ferry ghat, came up to him and forcibly snatched away the umbrella from his hand, closed it and threw it away on the street." Mr. Dam gives the names of three other pleaders who were insulted by the Gurkhas in a similar manner. "But the worst instance of their rudeness", Mr. Dam says, "happened when they stopped the omnibus carrying girls to the Model Girls' School in front of the Church and hit the carriage with the butt ends of their rifles. The girls got very much frightened and began to scream." Mr. Dam says that many other instances of maltreatment of citizens in this manner have been brought to his notice.

The Reply.

The reply of the Deputy Commissioner to Mr. Dam's letter is characteristic. We cannot do better than reproduce it here in full:—

"Dear Krishna Sundar Babu,

I am obliged for your letter of to-day, bringing to my notice cases of alleged rudeness by Gurkhas against gentlemen of the town. I fear that it is the fault of the townspeople themselves; those who could have exerted a restraining influence have failed to do so and therefore have now no-one to blame, but themselves. You will remember that for many months Government officers, police, co-operating Indians and Europeans have suffered in comparative silence being called dogs, slaves, eaters of dung and other names. The first gentleman of the Bar whom you name is also responsible for the newspaper in which it is suggested (see page 4 of the last number) that the Commissioner, if he had more ammunition, might have produced a river of blood at Kanaighat, excelling General Dyer in his action. A man who can allow this to be printed now objects to a Gurkha putting down his umbrella!

Yours truly,

(Sd.) G. T. Lloyd."

It will be noticed that while tacitly condoning the ill-treatment of Babu Chandra Kumar Dey, Mr. Lloyd has not a word of regret to express at the molestation of other citizens, including the innocent school girls. Evidently he regards the entire body of citizens, save perhaps a few, as culpable and deserving of all the punishment which the Gurkhas could inflict on them, lawfully or unlawfully. The tone of the letter indicates a mentality which has grown sour beyond redemption and which must spell disaster to the amicable relations which one would like to see prevail between officials and the non-official public.

The Crime of Wearing Khaddar!

For the crime of wearing a coat made of Khaddar the Political Agent, Tripura, Assam, has punished with dismissal a Bengalee clerk who was in his service, though not only is there no rule prohibiting the use of home-spun by employees, but officials from the Governor-General downwards have been professing from time to time sympathy with the cottage industries movement and one Provincial Government at least has declared itself in open sympathy with the movement regarding home-spinning and home-weaving. But the Assam official sees "red" in the pure white Khaddar and declares that it connotes "sympathy with the Non-Cooperation movement and disloyalty to Government." In vain did the poor clerk point out to this officer that he wore home-made clothes in good faith, that its use was not prohibited by any order of the Government, that it was not against any rules of office discipline to wear home-spun, that its use by the people of the country led to the improvement of cottage industries which Government have stated they were anxious to foster and that the use of such articles could not imply disloyalty to Government when Government themselves are encouraging hand-weaving. But the bureaucrat is a law unto himself and the clerk has been summarily dismissed for his "crime".

LORD PEEL'S APPOINTMENT.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"A PUPPET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 21.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Peel as Secretary of State for India the "Daily Telegraph" says he is an able and experienced Minister with the temper of mind and character well suited to the requirements of his new position at an exceptionally difficult moment in the history of modern India. It says that we may confidently expect his work at the India Office to be entirely unmarked by any such weakness and lack of balance as was shown by Mr. Montagu. At the same time, Lord Peel accepts with the new post the fullest responsibility for the policy of the Government of India Act, the steady pursuit of which is to-day recognised as the first of British interests in India even by those who originally regarded it with grave misgivings.

The Telegraph strongly deprecates the discussion of Lord Reading's retirement because it is convinced that the Government of India, in the present hands, is upon the right lines in both the essential respects, namely, the assertion of authority in the active policy of abatement of all genuine grievances of Indians and the placing of the Reform Scheme upon the soundest possible working basis.

NEED OF DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The "Daily News" says that Lord Peel is little known and the natural inference of the representives of the Indian people will be that he has been chosen as a puppet of the new British policy, and it is therefore, vitally important that Government should immediately make an authoritive and unmistakeable declaration of its Indian Policy. It is essential to peace in India that Lord Reading should continue in office.

"HAWKING OF PUBLIC OFFICES."

The "Westminister Gazette" deprecates the hawking of great public appointments. It says that giving the India Office to a Conservative does not imply any change of policy which at present would be disastrous. The results of the experiment on which we embarked in India are admittedly uncertain, but it must have a fair trial. Lord Readings resignation would be a catastrophe. He has not made any serious mistake and even if he had, it would be his plain duty to remain at present, for his resignation would, inevitably, seem to imply a reversal of the policy which has not occurred and is not likely to occur at present. As between Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George, the logic of events, the general trend of public opinion and conservative opinion generally, are all on Lord Reading's side. The Treaty of Sevres must be revised in the direction indicated in the Government of India's telegram.

WANTED REASSURANCE.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges that an official statement should be made on the earliest occasion reassuring the Indian public in regard to the continuity of Government's policy and making it clear that the Reform Scheme will be maintained in its entirety.

LORD WINTERTON.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 21.

The Earl of Winterton has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

[The Earl of Winterton who is a Coalition-Unionist was born in 1883. He was Controlling Editor of the "World" to Dec., 1910. He has been active service in the European War having served in the capacity of Major (Reserve of Officers) in Gallipoli, Palestine and Arabia.]

ANOTHER WAR TRIAL.

INFORMER OF NURSE CAVELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 21.

Mons.—Belgium's greatest espionage tria has opened at the Hainault Assizes, where Armand Jeannes, denounced as the informer of nurse Cavell, is charged with espionage and treason. The prisoner at to-day's hearing displayed the utmost coolness and surveyed the crowded Court with complete assurance. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

CABLE ITEMS

The sloop "Lychnius" is preparing for commissioning in April and will be transferred to the Indian Marine.

Washington.—Orders have been issued by the Secretary for War directing repatriation by July 1st of all American troops on the Rhine.

Football match result—Southern League—Swindon nil, Gillingham nil.

Washington.—A census of cotton shews that the total season's ginnings amounts to 7,977,000.

TURKEY'S CLAIMS

GUARANTEES FOR MINORITIES.

IZZET PASHA AND YOUSUF KEMAL INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 21.

Marshal Izzet Pasha, Foreign Minister of the Porte left for Paris yesterday, and Yousuf Kemal leaves for Paris to-day. Both had prolonged interviews with Lord Curzon on Saturday.

Izzet Pasha, interviewed by a Press representative, reiterated the demand of all Asia Minor, including Smyrna, that Constantinople must be restored to Turkish sovereignty. Turkey would accept the freedom of navigation of the Straits provided the security of Constantinople was assured. They accepted the same arrangements for the protection of minorities as was adopted in the treaties of Neuilly St. Germain, and Trianon.

Yousuf Kemal, in an interview, demanded Thrace as well as Anatolia. According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily telegraph", in an interview with Lord Curezon, Yousuf Kemal did not advance any matters connected with Angora. Yousuf Kemal is forbidden to discuss any curtailment of the claims embodied in the national pact. It is reported that when Lord Curzon suggested a Turco-Greek armistice Yousuf Kemal replied that he was not empowered to deal with such a question. On the other hand, when Yousuf asked for Lord Curzon's proposals, Lord Curzon pointed out that he could only name the proposals in co-operation with the Allies. It is believed that Lord Curzon emphasised that the private settlement might be the means of securing adequate guarantees for the minorities.

U. S. NATIONAL WEALTH.

A MOVE FOR A DOUBLE OBJECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 21.

Washington.—The Government's reiterated warning to financiers not to place foreign loans without the knowledge of Government is regarded as another move by the administration to achieve the double object of dealing a blow at European militarism as well as of securing the payment of at least the interest on the loan to Europe during war-time. If the warning is unheeded, the next step is expected to be an application by the Executive to the Congress for legislation empowering the Government to deal with foreign loans, thus marking the adoption of a policy of placing the enormous wealth of the nation in the hands of Government as an instrument for the development of its foreign relations.

THE BOLSHEVIST SCARE.

REVIVED BY RAND OUTBREAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said he had no official information with regard to the allegation in the press that the recent outbreak on the South African Rand had been traced to the activities of Russian Bolshevists. Lieut.-Col. Page Croft recalled Mr. Montagu's statement that the Bolshevist propaganda was one of the causes of unrest in India.

ENGINEERING UNION CALLS OFF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 21.

Johannesburg.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union has now called off the strike. Three notorious rebels, including a councillor and two Boer ex-Generals, who were hiding in the country, have been brought here.

ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT

LABOUR MOTION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 21.

The engineering lock-out was raised in the House of Commons in the form of a Labour motion for adjournment. Speeches on both sides were very temperate. Mr. Clynes desired an inquiry by an impartial tribunal and described the lock-out as an astounding act of aggression and contended that the questions of management and rights of workmen were inseparable.

Sir Allan Smith on behalf of the employers said that they could not tolerate a dual control. If the Unions would agree to the principle that employers should retain the right to operate managerial functions, the employers were willing to confer regarding the manner of such an operation.

The Rt. Hon. Macnamara, on behalf of Government, said that it would be improper to intervene and institute an enquiry while the ballot among the Unions, affected by the dispute, was proceeding.

The Labour motion was rejected by 162 to 80.

TRIBUTE TO THE MAHATMA.

PRESENT BITTERNESS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESPONSIBLE

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL FOR A KHADDAR FUND.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya last night, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke on "The demands of the situation" in the presence of a very large gathering.

Pandit Malaviya said they were meeting there under the shadow of a great calamity which had be fallen our country. He need hardly say that the arrest and imprisonment of the most revered Indian had filled the country with grief. It was unnecessary to say that the greatest proof of the influence of Mahatma Gandhi over his countrymen (cheers) had been given to us in the peace and order that had been maintained throughout the length and breadth of India in obedience to his wishes and instructions. The speaker offered his countrymen his sincere congratulations on the admirable restraint with which they had borne this grief. He offered his tribute of respect and admiration to Mahatma Gandhi for the spirit of discipline and self-restraint which he had established over the minds of his countrymen in the short space of 18 months. There had been occasions in the past when the arrest of popular leaders had created consternation and troubles in cities and towns. But that the arrest and imprisonment of a man who was the very idol of the people, adored by the people, should be borne with such calm dignity was the highest tribute to the work which Mr. Gandhi had carried on during the last 18 months. Mahatma Gandhi stood vindicated and those who had prosecuted and imprisoned him stood condemned by that very fact. (Cries of "Hear, hear" and Cheers). He hoped that out of their love for the Motherland, Indians would conduct themselves with the same calm dignity throughout the hard times which were likely to come and give them more troubles. They would not delight the heart of Mahatma Gandhi better, they would not satisfy him better then by observing absolute non-violence throughout the time of his undergoing incarceration for his country. He hoped that they follow the advice which Mr. Gandhi had given them to go on with their business silently and calmly although it was a very hard thing for them to do.

UNJUST AND UNWISE.

Referring to the debate in the Council of State on the motion for adjournment of the House he said the Home Secretary had sought to justify and vindicate the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi. It was not necessary to say that the prosecution had been unjust and unwise. It was said by the Home Secretary that the Government could not allow Mahatma Gandhi to continue free after what had happened, that that Government had waited patiently for a long time and that the time had come for when the Government felt it necessary to deprive him of his liberty in the interests of the public. The speaker said from the very inception of the programme of non-cooperation Mahatma Gandhi had insisted upon absolute non-violence; it was the very soul of non-cooperation. The speaker then gave an account of the events which took place since that programme started. Early in 1920 Government of India had proclaimed that they did not want to prosecute any man merely for preaching non-violent non-cooperation. Subsequently prosecutions were started, in the various provinces, of their leaders who wanted to vindicate their rights. Then came the apology of Ali Brothers at the instance of the Mahatma and after a time their imprisonment. Then came the visit of the Prince of Wales which was opposed by the great majority of the people in this country,—although personally he thought it was a great mistake—and the riots in Bombay for which Mahatma Gandhi had felt more than any other man and had performed due penance for the sins of his followers. After that the Europans in Calcutta lost their heads completely and the Volunteers organisations were proclaimed, and this was done also in other provinces, as a result of which most of their great leaders like Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Nerhu and Mr. C. R. Dass were rolling in jail. It was the Government of India which was responsible for the present bitterness. Then came the crime of Chouri Chaura and Mahatma Gandhi again postponed his mass civil disobedience programme against the wishes of his followers, and even in face of their opposition; he had then laid down a social programme which was acceptable to all, even to the Editor of the "Times of India" and another Anglo-Indian paper. The speaker then went on to discuss the Bardoli resolution and the subsequent Delhi resolutions which had laid down a constructive social programme Mahatma Gandhi was however, arrested on his return from Ajmer where he had gone at the request of Mr. Chotani to preach against violence of some Moslem divines. But for this effort of his he was arrested by the Government of Bombay under the orders of the Government of India ("Shame"). The speaker asked them not to cry shame on the Government of India, but on their own conditions which had brought them down to their present position. If they really felt the shame of their position then let them try to raise their country. The speaker then gave an account of the gradual change of mood on the part of the Government at the instance of the politicians and their Press in England, all of whom were crying for the head of Mr. Gandhi. Let them (Indians) then resolve with all the strength of their soul for change in the system of Government which had made it possible for a man like Gandhi to be arrested. They must resolve that they would have full responsible Government or Swaraj, where the members of the Government of India would not be responsible to a Parliament that was six thousand miles away and who would not dare to carry orders which were, against the wishes of the people and their sentiments. That must be the resolve on the part of Indians if they wanted to see an early change in the system of Government.

KHADI PROGRAMME.

Referring to the constructive programme he said every Indian should use handspun and hand woven Khaddar and discard all foreign clothing. He asked them to send a message to Mahatma Gandhi by raising a Khaddar fund for the promotion and use of Khaddar all over the country. He appealed to every one of them to contribute towards that fund if they had any feelings of respect and love for the Mahatma, in order that they might organise the production of Khadar on a large scale. They must use Khadar on humanitarian and religious grounds if not on political grounds. He was not opposed to the mill industry, but the millowners must not fix, excessive, prices. They must think it a shame to wear any kind of foreign clothes when so many of their countrymen were dying of hunger and not fully clothed. If they could use Khadar half the Swaraj was won, and the other half would be theirs soon.

MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

Coming to the question of Mr. Montagu's resignation he said he was not a wholehearted supporter of the Reforms and he thought his financial administration of the country had made people seriously to think. But he had to resign for voicing their grievances—grievances of not only the Moslems, but also of their Hindu brother who had stood by them. It had brought on a rebuke by Lord Curzon which he hoped, they would not forget but keep it in their memory as a reminder of the fallen position of this country, in spite of the protestations of the Government.

Coming to the question of men who had gone to jail for the sake of their principles the speaker said he had got 12,000 names of men who had been put into jails for merely technical offences and he was collecting more names, as there were more than 20,000 of their countrymen now rotting in jail.

Coming to the Reforms he said they had in their train bought this country an additional taxation of Rs. 45 crores in addition to the Secretary of States enormous borrowings at high rates of interest. With reference to Government he said the Government must know they were the servants of the people and not their masters and as such they had no right to get angry with the people and they must not forget their share or responsibility in the attitude which people had taken up. It was a time for them to take a lesson from history that no Government could crush the spirit of a people. It was part of unwisdom to think that the spirit of the people could be crushed by resorting to repression for a sufficiently long time. It was time for the Government to change their policy of repression.

Coming to the failings of Non-co-operation, he asked them to be tolerent of their co-operator friends and not unjustly to condemn them. Sir Dinshaw Wacha had complained to him that for fear of being hooted down he was unable to appear on public platforms. Such feelings should disappear for ever. He asked his co-operators, and *vice versa*. About the construction side of the programme he asked people of all shades and opinions to join the Congress, as its creed was wide enough for all. They were drafting a scheme of complete Swaraj for the country, which would fully answer the charges of those people who said that they had no programme and that they did not know their own minds. That scheme would fully be considered by a united committee of all parties and when approved placed before the country for its acceptance. It would then be placed before the British people and the people in this country would be educated to it.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

AWARDS TO DISTINGUISHED EXPLORERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 21.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President announced that the King had approved of the award of the Founder's Medal to Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Bury for distinguished services in the command of the Everest expedition. The council awarded the Victoria Medal to Mr. J. F. Baddeley for his great work on historical geography in Central Asia and the Back grant to Khan Bahadur Sherjang for surveys on the Indian frontier.

MR. RAZA ALI'S MOTION.

NO SUPPORT FROM INDIAN COLLEAGUES.

LORD SINHA'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 21.

Ever since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi perhaps the only member of the Indian legislature who had been trying to bring the Government to their senses was the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali of Allahabad. As long as the case against Mahatmaji was *sub-judice* no one could raise the question in the Council or in the Assembly; but since the trial was over on Saturday, Mr. Raza Ali took the earliest opportunity and attempted to raise a debate in the Upper House on the policy of the Government in incarcerating Mahatma Gandhi and its effect on the country. Indeed even when the case against the leader of the Non-co-operation Movement was proceeding at Ahmedabad, Mr. Raza Ali has been trying but with little success to get the assent of some members of the Legislature to a manifesto declaring that the action of the Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi at a time when he was advising his followers to adhere to the constructive part of the non-co-operation programme was most ill-advised and that the best way of bringing peace to this land was conciliation. It was therefore, not startling to see this Mahomedan member from Allahabad getting up from his seat in the Council of State and moving for permission to discuss the policy of the Government in having prosecuted the "Greatest Man of the World" who, as Mr. O'Donnell, the Home Secretary had the candour to admit, was wielding vast influence over a great part of the country and who had himself not been guilty of any direct incitement to violence. The attitude of the non-official members was found to be clearly against the motion for adjournment. In fact, this was apparent when Mr. Raja Ali earlier in the morning was canvassing support of the members. He got almost the instantaneous reply in the negative accompanied with a shrug of shoulders from leading members. In spite of this disappointment Mr. Raza Ali did his duty and the reply vouchsafed by the Home Secretary was hardly convincing. Mr. Gandhi had not been himself guilty of direct incitement to violence but he had to be prosecuted because, the non-co-operators did not mend their ways after the Bardoli Resolution. There had been no change in the policy of the Government, and because the members of the Council did not question that policy months and months ago when minor fries were prosecuted for the same offence there was less reason to protest now. So the fault lay at the door of the non-official members and they coolly pocketed this rebuke. Mr. Raza Ali struggled hard single-handed to tell the House about the severity of the sentence on the Mahatma; and expressed his latent fear that the attitude of the Government did not encourage him in the belief that the Reforms would be satisfactorily and fully worked. But Mr. O'Donell affirmed that the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi involved no change in the policy of the Government and Mr. Raza Ali was consequently prevented from raising a debate on the future policy of the Government.

BEHAR'S GOVERNOR.

The necessity of such a discussion will presumably be felt in the course of a few days when startling announcement are expected regarding the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa. The Home Membership of the Government of India and other shufflings of portfolios in Lord Reading's Cabinet, Although nothing is authoritively heard about the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa people in Delhi seem to give credence to the statement of your Allahabad contemporary that Sir Henry Wheeler of Bengal will probably ascend the *gadi* of that province. This statement, coming as it does from a quarter which so far as this piece of news is concerned seems to be reliable, has given cause for much anxiety in the non-official sphere where it was, hitherto, hoped that an Indian might be appointed the Governor of Bihar and Orissa following the policy of increased association of Indians in the administration of this country and especially as Lord Sinha's career as Governor had been officially applauded. Mr. Girdhari Lal Agarwala of Allahabad expressed this feeling by moving for adjournment in the Assembly, but the President adroitly managed to help the Government out of an obviously inconvenient hole by the witty remark that a newspaper is not responsible for the appointment of Sir Henry Wheeler. It however, seems almost certain that Sir Henry Wheeler is the next Governor and the fact that Sir William Vincent did not directly deny the report has strengthened the non-official apprehensions. Sir Henry Wheeler's career has been glorious on the side of the unrepentant Bureaucracy. If, therefore, the newspaper report comes out in the form of a Gazette Extraordinary," as I am afraid it will, then the Indians must start a vigorous agitation that would force the Government to submit to popular will. We have too often allowed judgment's against India's cause to go by default, and it is earnestly hoped that this time the country would not passively acquiesce in an appointment which cuts the very root of the Reform Scheme.

SIR W. VINCENT TO REMAIN.

As for the Home Membership of the Government of India it appears that Sir William Vincent's tenure of office will be extended by four or five months or until at least such time as the country would settle itself politically. Now that Mahatma Gandhi is in jail and there has been no disturbance of any kind following his prosecution the officials appear to think that the non-co-operation movement has died out or at any rate that the monster will never show its hideous face in such a way as to necessitate the

(Continued on next page)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

REMOVED TO YERODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

Messrs. Gandhi and Banker last night were removed from Sabarmati jail by a special train. It is believed that they are taken to Yeroda Central Jail near Poona.

REMOVED ON MONDAY NIGHT.

TO THANA OR RATNAGIRI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

Messrs. Gandhi and Banker were removed last night from the Sabarmati jail, and a special train conveying them left at about 1 a.m. It is not known where they were conveyed, but it is said that they will be kept at Thana or the Ratnagiri jail. A few people were present at the station.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

"KHADI WILL BRING YOU SWARAJ."

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, in the course of an article in the latest number of the "Navajivan" writes in connection with a visit he paid to Mahatmaji in the Sabarmati Jail:—"Mahatmaji was engaged in a conversation with a certain visitor when I went to see him. The following words struck against my ears: "Truth is a magnet. It draws filings of truth all-round . . . . I have experienced unexpected events all through my life."

On my requesting him for his command he said: "*There is only one message from me and it is the message of Khadi. Give me Khadi and I will give you Swaraj.* Khadi will bring salvation to the untouchables and Khadi will maintain the Hindu-Muslim unity. It is a powerful weapon for non-violence. This does not mean that I do not advocate the boycott of councils and boycott of law courts. But with a view that no-one may entertain ill-will against the pleaders and the members of the Councils I want people to carry on Khadi propaganda with their aid. Conciliate Moderates. Foster cordial relations with them. The moment they become fearless they will side with us. The same is true of the Anglo-Indians and the Englishmen."

Referring to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, Gandhiji said: "Now he will astonish the world with his work. Panditji told me "I should be prepared to be amazed at his work as soon as I was sentenced."

NAGPUR'S PROTEST.

NAGPUR, Mar. 20.

The Secretary of the Nagpur Congress Committee wires, under date March 20th, to the effect that there was a largely attended public meeting held on Sunday last to condemn the Government action of arresting, convicting and imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi and to resolve with firmer determination to carry out the Congress programme to its very logical conclusion of attaining Swarajya.

MRS. DASS.

ELECTED PRESIDENT BENGAL PROV CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Srimati Basanti Devi, wife of Mr. C. R. Das, has been elected by a majority of the districts as President of the forthcoming Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Chittagong during Easter holidays.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Events for some time past, have been moving with the rapidity of lightning. The life of the nation has been in the utmost agony of distress. The life of Mahatma Gandhi furnishes an instance of self-sacrifice and self abnegation which will shine through time. Can any honest Indian lay his hand on his heart and disavow his services to the country? Is it possible that we should so emasculate ourselves as to allow the cause, for which he laboured with untiring zeal, to welter in the dust? Is it possible that a man whose presence infused us with high hopes of the future, when removed from our midst, should cease to inspire us? Let us rise to the magnitude of the issue involved. Let us tread along the path mapped out for us. Let us believe in the justness of our cause and in the all-pervading mercy of God and carry our banner forward. A man who fails to come forward at this moment must disavow his own mother country.

One word I have for my brethren of the Legislative Assemblies. They must by this time, have been disillusioned of their fond beliefs. The Reforms seemed to them as the dawn of a millennium. They have at last reached the promised land—a land which they had figured to themselves as overflowing with milk and honey. But they must have found it no better than a desert. They must have realised their own importance. Let them join the national army and win undying glory. Let them redeem the honour of their country. This way glory lies. Let them throw off their slough.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO FEELS.

Dinapore,
Dated, March 16.

IRISH SITUATION.

A WILSON-CRAIG SCHEME.

"WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT" PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 21.

Newspapers to-day give prominence to the accounts of the week-end terror in Belfast and the increase of tension between the Ulster police and the Irish Republican army on the frontier. The papers also draw attention to the report that Field-Marshal Wilson and Premier Craig are formulating a scheme for the restoration of order in Belfast and for security on the frontier in accordance with the Ulster Government's request.

WEEK-END ORGIES.

Four people were killed and eleven wounded in bombings and shootings in Belfast during the week-end, while the massing of forces on both sides of the Monaghan and Tyrone border, which has been proceeding for days past, ended in outbursts of firing on Saturday.

A detachment of the Irish army yesterday even raided the police barracks at Pomeroy in Tyrone, overpowered the garrison and carried off arms and ammunition in motor cars, having previously destroyed bridges and cut telegraph and telephone wires to prevent reinforcements from arriving.

F.-M. WILSON'S REPORT.

Field-Marshal Wilson has drawn up a report on the situation in which after attacking Mr. Lloyd George as being responsible for the anarchy and murder in South Ireland, he advises Sir James Craig "to get Britain warmly on your side." Field-Marshal Wilson promises a wonderful improvement in the situation as a result of the measures he outlines for strengthening Ulster's forces.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The shortest and dullest session ever held in the Council of State was witnessed to-day when the attendance was poorer than usual. The interpellations that used to occupy a few minutes of business were not to be seen and in less than ten minutes without any discussion whatever the Council agreed to the motion of Mr. O'Donnel the Home Secretary that the Bill to provide for incorporation of trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi which he introduced the other day be passed.

A short discussion however ensued to to amend the standing orders of the Council of State and that they he referred to a select committee. These amendments generally follow the lines of amendments made to the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly and are conducive to greater, fuller and more convenient transaction of business. More important of these amendments related to standing orders 18, 31, 33, and 60. Mr. Kale proposed in respect of standing orders that any member may have the right to request that the answer to a question should be given. Such answer need not necessarily be on the ground of public interest as is stated in the rules but ordinarily so because he contented that many of the questions put by members were in the public interest. He also desired that any member of the House might be empowered to ask that the answer be given although the member in whose name the question stands might be absent. Mr. Kale further urged that the proceedings of this Council should generally last a few hours. The motion for adjournment need not necessarily be taken at four but at any earlier hour at which the business of the day might terminate.

RIGHT OF REPLY OF MOVER OF AMENDMENT.

The next point was that there might be right of reply given to the mover of an amendment or any motion after the closure had been applied because as the rules at present stood that there was no right of reply and the mover had not an opportunity to reply to the criticisms levelled against his motion.

Mr. Moncrieff Smith at this stage pointed out that even in Parliament there was no right of reply to a mover of an amendment and he therefore advised the proposed select committee to examine this question carefully.

Mr. Kale next suggested that if a member when called on is absent any other member authorised by him in writing on his behalf may with the permission of the president move the resolution standing in his name but if no member has been so authorised or such permission is not granted the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. The last proposal was that if the same resolution stands in the name of more than one, the member in whose name it stands first may authorise the other member who has got the same resolution to move it All these proposals were generally approved of by the House which next appointed a select committee of seven members besides the Chairman. Sir Manekji Dadabhai to consider them.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

E. I. R. strike in Allahabad may be considered to be practically over although there are under currents working to induce men resuming to go out again. But it is expected the attempts will not succeed.

The case against the Assistant Station Master, Naini has been compromised and everything appears normal. (A. P.)

AIKA MOVEMENT.

AGRARIAN GRIEVANCES ROOT CAUSE.

ZAMINDAR'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

NEED OF GOVT'S SYMPATHY AND INSIGHT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 19.

I think I have made it sufficiently clear in my last two reports how the Aika or Unity movement among Oudh tenants is the outcome of agrarian—and not political—causes. But there are people who, for reasons which are easy to conjecture, are ready to give credence to any cock-and-bull stories, so lonk as such stories tend to place responsibility in wrong quarters. The Zemindars are, to-day, if not a powerful, at least a much pampered class. Since the days of the so-called "Settlement of Oudh" in 1818, a studied attempt has been made, by many Government officials, to cultivate the confidence—and good opinion of the Zemindars, and to use them as a lever against popular movements in the Province. The policy succeeded in a wonderful degree. To-day, it is the "proud privilege" of Sir Harcourt Butler to call himself "the friend" of the Zemindars. The Zemindars, ever ready to please the masterful civilians of their districts, gradually neglected their duties and responsibilities towards the men who were entrusted to their keeping. The Zemindars generally lived in an atmosphere of gaiety, splendour and oriental flattery, and left the care and management of their estates entirely in the hands of ill-paid and ignorant underlings, and so long as they received their dues annually, they never gave a thought to the lot of their tenants. This state of things went on for a long time, and the tenants were too poor and too ignorant, and had neither the capacity to organise nor the consciousness to feel that they had rights or that they could assert those rights to vindicate their own manhood.

ECONOMIC FORCES—THEIR SEQUEL.

The various forces that the last war unleashed made a vast difference and stirred their lives from within as well as from without. The pressure of economic forces did not leave the tenants untouched. Even the Zemindars felt the effect of the war and the general upheaval in the placid atmosphere of their lives very acutely. In order to meet the various demands made on their loyalty, the Zemindars had ultimately to fall back on their tenantry. The tenants were oppressed in many ways, and the war-time demands made by Zemindars added to the volume of discontent which the tenants had, in the past, borne most passively. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 and the subsequent District and Taluka Political congerences and Samitis at which Kisans were specially brought in, and the propaganda work carried on in the districts and in the villages by Congress and Khilafat workers have had their effect in arousing a political consciousness among the masses, and giving them the feeling that, if properly organized, they could be a power in the land. But the time was not yet. For the tenants were living under a precarious tenure, and they could not make a stand against the Zemindars with the sure and certain prospect of being turned out of their lands the moment they displeased the Zemindars.

TENANTS' PLIGHT.

But all the same they had been taught to feel that oppression of one of them was the oppression of all, that any illegal exactions made from one tenant to-day would be made from another tomorrow and therefore their chance of escape from such exactions and oppressions lay in their becoming united. Discontent among the tenants became intensified and last year it culminated in violent outbreaks in certain parts, the responsibility for which cannot easily be determined. There is no doubt that about the time these disturbances occurred, the tenants were evidently in a desperate mood having lost all hope of obtaining any respite from the oppression of certain unscrupulous landlords and their still more unscrupulous agents.

TINKERING WITH REFORMS.

When there were the disturbances, the eyes of the authorities were seriously turned to the question of agrarian reform. But instead of effecting a lasting settlement of the question, Government bungled at the outset by attaching too much importance to the susceptibilities of the Zemindars and by trying to placate them where a little display of firmness, combined with an attitude of strict impartiality, was necessary. The reform effected by the Rent Act Amendment of last year could not, therefore, be far-reaching, and left the root of the evil untouched. A palliative here or a palliative there was not what the tenants wanted. They wanted security of tenure above everything else, and this they did not get in the desired manner. On the other hand, Government seems to have, willingly or unwillingly, played into the hands of the Zemindars, and in the result, the legislation of last year instead of giving a quietus to agrarian discontent, added to it in a large measure. An esteemed member of the U. P. Legislative Council told me that the mistake committed by Government on this occasion was characteristic of its whole policy in India. If, he said, Government, instead of whittling down, with the aid of the Zemindar bloc in the Council, all reasonable proposals for the betterment of the conditions of the tenants, had boldly applied itself to the task of effecting a lasting reform, the present trouble would not have arisen in Oudh. It was pure nonsense, he added, to cloud the issue by confusing the Aika moniement with the Non-co-operation movement. A similar opinion was expressed to me by a Zemindar of considerable importance, while I was moving about in parts of the Hardoi District,—a district which is most affected by the movement.

ZEMINDARS RESPONSIBLE.

Even officers of Government, whose business brings them into daily contact with life in the villages and who have had opportunities of watching the situation, unaffected by any personal bias, are of opinion that if the movement for unity has taken such strong hold over men's minds, the Zemindars are responsible for it, since it is their oppression and constant ill-treatment which has driven tenants to the present position.

The fact is the Zemindars have all along been short-sighted, and they do not seem to realize that for most of the ills under which the tenants, are labouring they are themselves responsible. Besides it is not flattering to their vanity to admit they can ever be in the wrong. Now, however, that things have taken a turn, for which apparently they had not bargained, the Zemindars are making a frantic effort to divert criticism from themselves as being mainly responsible for it, and throw the responsibility on the shoulders of Non-Co-operators. In this agreeable task, they have been aided—and abetted—by certain Anglo-Indian "friends of India"—Save the mark!—who are liable to see red in every popular movement. At one of the places I visited, I was told by a Zemindar, who has never condoned the revolt among the masses against the old dispensation—that a representative of the "Englishman" of Calcutta visited the place and was present at a meeting of the Zemindars and with an "Englishman's" outlook, tried to read into the movement a political significance of diabolic nature. Evidently, this well-informed representative had already made up his mind and pound at the meeting certain accommodating Zemindars who said "ditto" to every suggestion he made. One Zemindar who was bolder than the rest appears to have tried to argue your contemporary's representative out of his previously acquired notions by pointing out that the Aika movement had as much to do with Non-Co-operation as perhaps the rise of a new Party called the Progressive Party in the U. P. Legislative Council. But the "Englishman's" representative was too wise to listen to anything contrary to the opinions he had already arrived at, and with a shake of his head, left the Zemindar a wondering at the self-sufficiency of newspaper men.

TRUTH ABOUT "MADAI'S" LETTERS.

It was as much as I could do to assure the poor bewilderzed Zemindar that all newspaper men were not of the same type, and that in the case of the "Englishman's" representative the position could not be otherwise, since obviously he must have come with instructions or he had to suit himself to the avowed policy of his paper. After this assurance, it was very pleasant to talk to the Zemindar, who lacked none of that Oriental courtesy or dignified bearing so characteristic of the landed aristocracy of Northern India. When I asked him as to what he thought of the letters purporting to have been addressed to some unpopular Zemindars by Madari the leader of the Aika movement, his frank admission was that these letters were not genuine. He did not believe Madari was literate enough to write letters and especially of the nature that he had been credited with. My Zemindar friend was inclined to think that these letters might be clever forgeries calculated to bring into discredit the movement with which he was connected, and in the U. P. such things were not uncommon.

MOVEMENT NOT POLITICAL.

Thus, from a review of all the facts and circumstances connected with the rise of the tenant movement, it appears to me that the attempt to damn it as political and intimately connected with the Non-Co-operation movement is due to the selfishness of Zemindars and their Anglo-Indian Allies. It also appears that the Government is being misled in regard to the bearings of the tenant movement which, if handled with sympathy and insight, might yet reflect to the credit of Government and at the same time lead to contentment among an oppressed and down-trodden community, whose economic and political value in the social structure of Oudh can never be belittled.

TOZGATNGZE AFFRAY.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

The District Magistrate, in his finding in the Tozgatngze Affray, when the police, after firing in the air afterwards shot one man and wounded several, ascribes the cause of death to a shot accidentally discharged during the struggle. The Magistrate thinks the police were wrong to fire overhead as the first firing usually encourages the angry crowd. The local Government has ordered a further departmental enquiry as to the statement made by the police Sub-inspector for stopping the buffalo fight which he said was reasonable and justified.

MR. MONTAGU AND U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The U. P. Legislative Council to-day carried unanimously a resolution expressing gratitude to Mr. Montagu for his services to India's progress in general and the Reforms in particular and expressing profound regret at his untimely retirement. About twenty members including officials, ministers, progressives, landlords, Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans spoke on the resolution paying a tribute to Mr. Montagu as the greatest Secretary of State India ever had. Apart from being a statesman he was an Empire builder who saved India for the British Empire.

Mr. Kunzru said if publication of Government of India's telegram was an indiscretion it was a splendid indiscretion which made Mr. Montagu remembered with greater gratitude by the Indians.

Hon. Jagat Narain said during the days when a torrent of subversive forces was about to enter India, it was Mr. Montagu's far-sighted policy that saved India..

Col. Sir Henry Stanton, the European representative on behalf of that community, did not think anywhere throughout the British Empire there could be any controversy as to the singleness of purpose and courage with which Mr. Montagu had carried through what the speaker believed to be the best, in fact as Mr. Montagu said, the only policy for India. The speaker appealed for cooperation between Indians and Europeans which would be a far better memorial to Mr. Montagu and yindicate his policy.

Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad was glad that Lord Curzon's letter to Mr. Montagu was a glorious addition to other failures of Lord Curzon. (hear, hear.)

Hon. Chintamani wanted the new Secretary of State to emulate his predecessor and asked England that if the ends, for which she had made enormous sacrifices in the war, in order that interests of democracy might be safe, are to be attained within a reasonable time and in peaceful atmosphere, she could do no better than to tell every Secretary of State and every officer whom she would charge with the governance of India to follow the glorious example of Mr. Montagu.

Lieut. Shahid Hussain (Council Secretary) also spoke in praise of Mr. Montagu.

By 34 votes against 26, the United Provinces Council defeated Hon. Finance Member's motion to refer to a select committee the Court Fees Amendment Act Bill..

MR MONTAGU AND ALIGARH CITIZENS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, March 20.

In a very largely attended public meeting the following resolution has been adopted: This meeting of the citizens of Aligarh expresses its deep regret at the enforced resignation of Mr. Montagu and wishes to place on record its warm appreciation of his services to India, specially in connection with the Constitutional Reforms in the system of Government in this country and the Khilafat question. This meeting considers that the circumstances which have led up to the resignation of the Ex-Secretary of State for India fully expose the hollowness of all talk about India's partnership as a member of the British Empire and it is apprehended that the action of the British Cabinet in this connection will result in a serious distrust in the British pledges to India.

BEHAR COUNCIL AND MR. MONTAGU.

APPRECIATION OF LATTER'S SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 20.

The Behar and Orissa Council commenced its sittings to-day after one week's adjournment. Answering to a question Mr. Hammond said, Government did not propose to appoint an officer of Indian Civil Service to the post of Inspector General of Police as recommended by the British Indian Police Conference as long as suitable officers of the Indian Police were available.

Syed Mubarak Ali asked leave to move adjournment of the house to discuss the stir created in the province over the threatened attitude of the Imperial Government towards the treatment of the Khilafat question in the coming revision of the Treaty of Sevres.

Mr. Hammond objected but more than 20 members supporting the motion, it was allowed. Subsequently, however, a message from H. E. the Governor disallowing the motion was read out to the council. Mr. Nishu Narayan Sinha then moved special motion expressing high appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. Montagu to India during his term of office as the Secretary of State for India recording a sense of profound loss to the country by his resignation and requesting the President to telegraph the text of this motion to Mr. Montagu, the Prime Minister and H. E. the Viceroy.

Mr. Hammond informed the council that Government members would take no part in this discussion. In support of his motion Mr. Nishu Narayan said Mr. Montagu was the greatest of the Secretaries of State who steered Indian administration. It was unfortunate that he should resign at this time. He had taken great pains to bring about reforms which he formulated after thorough investigation at the spot. It was important, therefore, that he should be at the helm of affairs to guide and see the working of Reforms. There was a misgiving in this country that his resignation meant victory for retrograde policy but the speaker was of opinion that the country had awakened to a sense of her rights and privileges and no power on earth could now check its progress.

The Hon. Fukroodin supporting dwelt at length on Mr. Montagu's numerous services to India and his broadest sympathy to India's aspiration. The gulf between East and West in British Empire was being bridged mainly by the exertions of Mr. Montagu. His fall was a loss to the Empire.

A large number of members spoke, all supporting and the resolution was then carried. Mr. Lakshmi Mohan Misra moved that a committee of officials non-officials and one Champaran Planters' representative be appointed to enquire into the present conditions of the disturbed area in Champaran district and suggest measures as may lead to pacification and immediate withdrawal of additional force in the said area. The debate was in progress when the council adjourned for the day.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading accompanied by some of their staff returned from Jaipur on Monday morning. The Viceroy granted an interview on the 20th instant to Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal, M. L. A.

NATIONAL WEEK.

BEGINS FROM APRIL 6.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following are some more resolutions of public importance passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at Ahmedabad on the 17th and 18th instant:

Resolved that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from All-India Congress Funds be sanctioned for organising a larger production and marketing of Khadar.

2. With reference to the letters and telegrams asking for a special meeting of All-India Congress Committee at an early date the Committee resolved that in view of the resolution already published there is no immediate necessity of calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

3. The Working Committee strongly recommends to the people the observance of the national week from the 6th to the 13th April 1922 by fasting and prayer on the 6th and by fasting, prayers and a completely peaceful hartal on the 13th. The Committee further desires that the whole week be spent in advancing the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to the collecting of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the spread and manufacture of Khadar.

4. With reference to resolution no. I passed by the Working Committee at Delhi on the 26th February this Committee authorises Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel to carry out that resolution in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi and issue the Congress bulletin in Bombay.

IMPORT DUTY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Fiscal Commission that he did not want any protection for textile industry in India, his main ground for the opposition was the countervailing Excise Duty. Most of the cloth used by the poor was Indian made and there was no question of competition in this case with Lancashire and, therefore, no fear of rise is price. If Government proposed production tax, let it consider the question in all cases. But it should not levy a countervailing tax. They were told if they did not sanction the additional taxation, the price would rise. Well, it was a case of a prodigal son spending all his money and the father giving more money until the son was spoilt and the father insolvent. (Laughter). They wanted to sanction only what the country could stand. They would, therefore, vote for only twenty crores. He repeated his previous proposals such as transferring of railway annuities to the capital charges and utilizing the interest of gold standard reserve etc. to cover a portion of deficit. He said the House would be justified in throwing out proposals for taxation to the extent of ten crores so that Government might be driven to reduce its expenditure especially the military Estimates.

Sir Montagu Webb appealed to the House that in order that the deliberations of the Fiscal Commission be not prejudiced, there maybe no disturbance in existing relations between the Excise Duty and Import Tariff. If, therefore excise cotton duty was to be rejected, they should also do the same in the case of the Customs duty. The Assembly should find some means to meet the present deficit.

GOVERNMENT'S PLEA.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explained that the Government had proposed the cotton excise duty for two reasons, firstly, because it found itself in duress of finding money to cover the heavy deficit. He reminded the house that there was no question of countervailing the duty for was it not a fact that last year Government raised the tariff duty to eleven per cent. and did not touch the excise. This year it had touched both because it found that if it left the Indian mills' cloth the result would be that additional profit would go into the pocket of either the millowners or the middleman but would not go to the consumer. Surely, when India produced cloth which was only forty per cent of her needs the increased prices of remaining sixty per cent were bound to result in corresponding increases in the price of Indian made cloth. Government thought that it could justly help itself by taking the profit which would go to the mill-owners. Secondly, the Government was very anxious that while the Fiscal Commission was sitting, it should not disturb the existing relations between the two duties. He was waiting for the Fiscal Commission's recommendation for something much better in the way of consumption tax than at present. The House should let them have cotton tax if only for six months until he got something from the Fiscal Commission which would give more money. Concluding he hoped the commonsense of the House would be with him in supporting the proposed duty.

Mr. Ramji considered the proposal inequitable and unjust.

The proposal was then put and by 55 votes to 38 the Assembly rejected the clause, thus turning down the proposal for enhancement of excise cotton duty. The throwing out of this duty means loss of two crores to Government. The loss from rejection of taxation under these two heads amounts to 630 lakhs.

TAX ON KEROSINE.

After the cotton excise duty had been refused sanction the Assembly turned its attention to the clause relating to the imposition of excise duty of one anna per gallon on kerosine produced in India with a corresponding increase in duty on imported petroleum from one and a half anna to two annas and a half per gallon.

Dr. Gour opposed the imposition of tax on kerosine because it hit the poor.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member in explaining the necessity for this imposition of tax prefaced his speech with the observation that the attitude of some non-official members in regard to the taxation proposals seemed to be unreal. It looked as if they came to the House to decree their decisions in the lobbies. Let them consider what the effect of this tax would be on the people. The effect was that every head of the population would be taxed half an anna for the year or two annas per family of four. This certainly was not a heavy taxation. Further it must be remembered that in two or three days the price of kerosine oil was going to decrease because the Burma Oil Company in a letter to the Government of India stated that in view of the import of kerosine from foreign countries they had decided to lower the price of oil by nine annas per two tins of four gallons and that if there had not been the imposition of excise and import duties the price would have gone down by one rupee one anna for the same quantity.

Mr. Rangachariar at this stage moved that the consideration of the kerosine tax be adjourned in order to enable the members to verify the figures relating to the consumption of this oil in the light of the statement made by Mr. Innes that the price would be reduced by nine annas.

Mr. Samarth entered a mild protest against the suggestion of Mr. Innes that the members came to the House only to vote what they had already decided outside and referring to the kerosine oil tax spoke vehemently against it as effecting the poor masses.

Dr. Sarbadhikari also took objection to Mr. Innes' suggestion.

REPEAL OF FREIGHT ACT.

After further discussion Mr. Rangachariar's motion for postponing the further consideration of the kerosine oil tax was carried.

The Assembly next took into consideration the clause proposing the repeal of the Act 13 of 1917 (the Freight Act) with effect from 1st April.

The existing rates of sur-tax explained Mr. Innes were imposed for the year 1921-22. The surtax would be replaced by increased rates on goods traffic on railways from 1st April 1922 and in consequence no surtax would be levied from that date.

A long discussion ensued in which many non-official members including Mr. Joshi, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Neogy, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey urged the Government not to increase the rates on third class and intermediate class passengers from whom more than five-sixths of revenue was obtained and yet convenient arrangements were not provided for them. Any additional revenue which Government would get from imposing the new freights must, they contended, be turned to providing comforts for the poor third class passengers.

Some Members said, they would oppose the repeal of this clause unless Government gave assurance that the passenger rate would not be increased.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Innes explained that the clause had nothing to do with the third class passengers and pointed out that the increased goods freight calculated on the discriminating basis would have to take the place of existing surtax. It was not possible for Government to give any guarantee about the third class passenger rate. Eventually the Freight Act of 1917 was repealed.

A few amendments were discussed to the schedule to the Bill and the consideration of other amendments were postponed till to-morrow.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

100TH PART OF ANNUAL INCOME.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th February 1922 pased that the Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund be continued and call upon every Congressman or Congress sympathiser to pay at least one-hundred part of his annual income for 1921.

The Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund shall therefore be pleased to receive donations at its Office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Waman Sitaram Mukadam of Godrah has given notice to the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to the effect that at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee he will move that in view of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, a special session of the Congress be called and that the Working Committee be authorised to select the place for the sessions and take other necessary steps.

MR. RAZA ALI'S MOTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

prolongation of Sir William Vincent's stay in the Government of India to an indefinite time. Anyhow his term of office can be taken as having been extended by a few months. His successor will probably be Sir Malcolm Hailey whose forensic powers and keen debating skill form his qualifications for the difficult and most responsible post besides, of course, the fame he has earned while as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi before he was unfortunately fixed on to the Finance Member's place. It is difficult even to guess the probable successor to Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Finance Department. Will he be Mr. Howard of the India Office? That is the query on the lips of a few. In a few days, however, we might expect definite announcements.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following questions and answers thereto were placed on the Bombay Council table last week,

LICENSES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) volvers issued in the City of Bombay prior the number of licenses for rifles and re- to the 17th November 1921 and which were in force on that day; (b) the number of such licenses issued between the 17th and 20th November; and (c) the number of licenses issued after the 21st November and to state the number of licenses issued to different communities such as Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians separately? (d) Did any persons use rifles or revolvers without a license during the disturbances in November last and is it a fact that licenses were subsequently issued in favour of such persons?

The Honourable Mr. M. H Hayward replied :—

(a) Hindus 149, Mahomedans 49, Parsis 106, Christians 475.

(b) Parsis 4, Christians 42.

(c) Hindus 25, Mahomedans 14, Parsis 74, Christians 304.

(d) No cases of any person having used a rifle or revolver without a license in November last came to light.

DHARWAR RIOT PRISONERS.

Mr. R. G. Salgar, (Sholapur City) asked: Will the Government be pleased to give the following information :—

(a) In which jail the prisoners convicted with regard to the offence committed at the time of Dharwar firing are kept?

(b) What sort of work is given to them?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied:

(a) Yeravada Central Prison, 4, Ahmedabad Central Prison 4, Hyderabad Central Prison 3, Karwar District Prison 3, Dhulia District Prison 2, Ratnagiri District Prison 3, Thana Special Prison 3, Total 22.

(b) Coir yarn making, and mat weaving, spinning, tailoring and wool work.

PICKETING.

1. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Bombay Millowners' Association) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) To what extent picketing has affected the sale of liquor and the consequent loss to the licenses in the city of Bombay and in the mofussil? (b) Whether they have received a memorial from the Licensed Victuallers' Association complaining against the intimidating and objectionable methods of the picketers? (c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken by the Government against such intimidation? (d) If the answer to (c) is in the negative, what action they propose to take in the matter? (e) Whether the Government have issued any general instruction to the district authorities to combat the illegal methods of picketing wherever they exist?

The Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta replied: (a) The percentage reduction in the sale of country spirit for the periods for which picketing was carried on in 1921 in Sind, in Bombay City and in the Presidency proper as compared with the corresponding periods of 1920 comes to 37.3, 12.8 and 37.3 respectively. The licensees must have also suffered. (b), (c), (d) and (e). Already answered.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a list of officers of the Bombay Port Trust recruited in England during the last five years with their initial pay and qualifications?

(b) Was any attempt made in India by advertisement or otherwise to secure competent Isdians for those posts?

(c) Is the recruitment of officers required by the Bombay Port Trust still going on in England?

(d) Have Government issued any orders directing that recruitment of officers should be made in India in future?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: (a) A statement giving the information required is laid on the table.

(b) In the majority of cases the appointments were of a specialised nature for which English training and qualifications were regarded by the Trustees as essential. In these cases the Trustees did not attempt to recruit Indians, but a number of other appointments carrying similar emoluments were filled by Indians during the period under reference.

As regards the last two appointments, one Indian probationer was employed for the Railway Department at the same time as the Englishman shown in the list; while an advertisement has recently been issued in India inviting applications for a probationer's appointment in the Secretary's office.

(c) Yes, and also in India.

(d) No.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total cost of machinery and material ordered from England or from other foreign countries by the Bombay Port Trust during the last five years?

(b) The names of firms or individuals in England through whom they were ordered and the amount of commission they charge for their services?

The Honourable Sir Chiman Lal Setalvad replied: (a) The cost of machinery and material offered from England or other material ordered from England or other foreign countries by the Bombay Port Trust during the past five years 1916-17 to 1920-21 was approximately £400,000.

(b) The orders were placed through the Trustees' Consulting Engineers and Agents, Messrs. A. J. Barry and Partners, 2, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W., to whom commission is paid on the following scale:—

2½ per cent. on payment up to £50,000 in any year, 2 per cent. on payment over £50,000 and up to £100,000 in any year, 1½ per cent., on payment over £100,000 and up to £150,000 in any year. 1 per cent. on payment over £150,000 in any year.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state whether complaints have been made by the Presidency Magistrates to the Commissioner of Police, Bombaby, against individual Police officers within the last two years from this date? If so, will the Government state or lay on the table the nature of the complaints in each individual case? What actions have Government taken on the complaints?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: Cases in which Presidency Magistrates find it necessary to communicate to the Commissioner of Police irregularities on the part of Police officers which have come to their notice are carefully enquired into and disciplinary action whenever required is taken. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to make a report upon such cases as have occurred during the past two years.

SUSPENSION OF SUPERINTENDENT TAQI.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji (Bombay City) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons of suspending Superintendent Taqi? Will the Government state whether any and what enquiry was held before the order for suspension was given? Will the Government be pleased to place all the papers before the Council relating to Superintendent Taqi's suspension?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W.. Hayward replied: Superintendent Taqi was suspended on the charge of cowardice and neglect of duty in remaining absent from his charge on the 17th November 1921 during the recent riots in Bombay. He was dismissed after a full departmental enquiry. It would serve no useful purpose to place the papers on the table.

OFFERING OF GIRLS TO GODS.

Mr. D. D. Gholap asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether the law prohibiting the offering of under-age girls to the Khandoba or any other deity is strictly enforced and how many people were punished for the breach of the same since it was brought into force?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: Government have made it known by proclamation that the practice referred to is a criminal offence and have enjoined the rigorous enforcement of the Law. In order to give full effect to the proclamation it is essential that the public and any person having information of the commission of such offences should co-operate in bringing the offenders to justice. Information as to prosecutions during the 1st five years will be obtained.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: (a) Did the Government receive a memorial from the accused in the Dharwar Riot case praying for handing over the investigation of the case to officers of other districts?

(b) Was any reply given to the same?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) Yes. A memorial was received from four of the accused requesting that the investigation into the riot should not be made by any of the officers, police or magisterial, of the Dharwar District.

(b) Yes. I gave it myself to their pleader at Dharwar and explained the reasons for the refusal of the request, but informed him that the proceedings during the trial would be in the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department under the Deputy Inspector General of Police and that an Assistant Judge had been appointed for the trial with the powers of an Additional District Magistrate and that there was no reason to doubt that there would be a perfectly fair trial in Court.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. C. C. Hulkoti (Dharwar District) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state how many Municipalities have introduced free and compulsory education within their limits?

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied: Five, viz., Bandra, Surat, Dakor, Byadgi and Satara City.

Mr. S. S. Ghulamhusein (Northern Division) asked: Will Government be pleased to give the names of the Municipalities in the Presidency proper and Sind which have asked for a grant of two-thirds of their expenditure on Education.

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied:

Northern Division.—Kaira, Modasa, Borsad, Ghogo, Rander, Bulsar, Anand, Godhra, Ankleshwar, Jambusar and Prantij.

Contral Division.—Jejuri, Nandurbar, Satara City, Taloda, Ahmednagar, Poona Citey, Khed, Tasgaon, Talegaon-Dabhade and Faizpur.

Southern Division.—Guledgud, Malwan, Byadgi, Gadag-Betfigeri, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Hubli.

Bombay Division.—Bandra, Rajapur, Yeola and Malegaon.

Sind.—Kotri.

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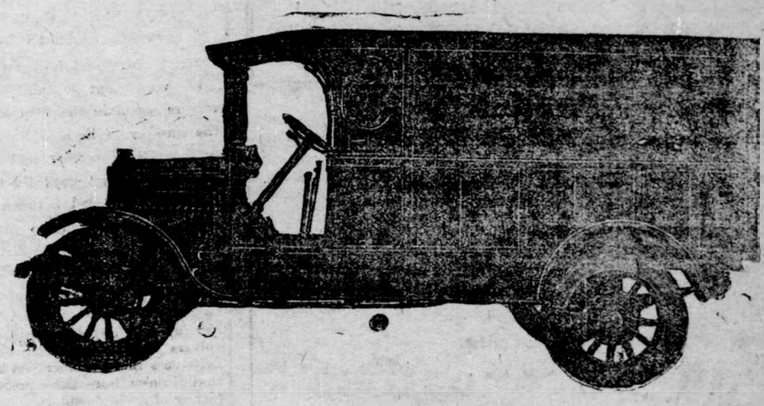

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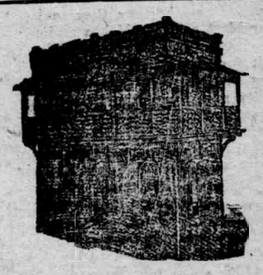

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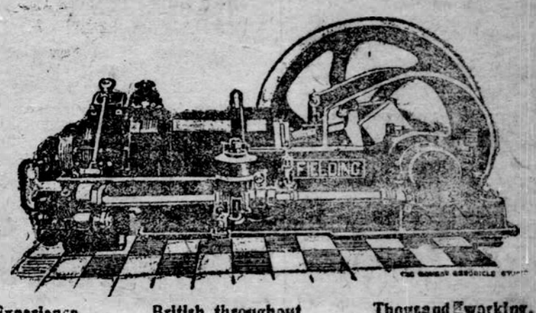

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